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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1481

PRESS SURVEYS FROM
SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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USSR REPORT

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PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

CONTENTS

ARMENIAN SSR

Political Affairs

Yerevan City Committee Plenary Meeting.....	1
Peace March From Yerevan to Sevastopol.....	1

Economics

Rules and Regulations To Be Followed To Avoid Traffic Accidents.....	1
Cold Weather and Natural Disaster Cause Crop Failure.....	2
Weeds Diminish Grain Production.....	2
Armenpress Reports on Farm Production.....	2
Capital Construction Situation Described.....	3

Social and Cultural Affairs

Afghan Students Study in Armenian SSR.....	3
--	---

Changes in Specialized Secondary Schools Described.....	3
---	---

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

Call for Better Ideological Networks.....	4
Nagorna-Karabakhskaya AO Holds Plenum.....	4

Economics

Caspian Shipping Administration Looks to Future.....	4
Control Over Material Resources Stressed.....	5
Midsummer Agricultural Preparations Highlighted.....	5
Support Enterprises Aid Agricultural Production.....	5

Social and Cultural Affairs

"Home-Made" Mullahs Near Baku.....	6
Focus on Graduate Students in Research.....	6
"Ideology of Imperialism" in Middle East Attacked.....	7
Safer Driving, Better Traffic Control Urged.....	7

International

Afghan Progressive Poetry Appears in Baku Literary Journal.....	7
Afghan Red Crescent Delegation in Baku.....	7
Political Dictionary for Afghanistan.....	8
Second Volume of "Southern Azerbaijan Literature Anthology" Appears.	8
Ibragimov Memoire on Experiences in Iranian Azerbaijan.....	8
Pishevari Revolutionary Work Highlighted.....	9
Iraq "Republic Day" Marked in Baku.....	9
Friendship Society Magazine Starts German Edition.....	9

GEORGIAN SSR

Political Affairs

Book on Georgian Annexation's Benefits Can Guard Youth Against Propaganda.....	10
---	----

Osetian Plenum Focuses on Slack Ideological Work.....	10
Georgian Bolshevik Took Part in Iran's 1905-1911 Revolution.....	11

Economics

'Dissonance' Between Private, State Interests in Georgian Agriculture.....	11
Adoption of Workplace Combine Costs Tkibuli Coal Miners Time, Money.....	11
Why Does Georgian Light Industry Continue Producing Unsaleable Goods?.....	12
Sporadic Materials Delivery Hampers Georgian Rural Construction....	12
Services of Georgian Savings Bank Sketched.....	12
Georgian Oil's Environmental Measures Discussed.....	12
New KOMUNISTI Rubric on Trade Problems Focuses on Tea Shortage...	13
Georgian Trade Minister Discusses Turnover, Quality, Cadre Problems.....	13
Consumer Goods Production in Poti Experiment Discussed.....	13

Social and Cultural Affairs

German 'Dictionary of Philosophers' Includes Georgians.....	14
Georgian Tourism to Become 'Major Economic Sector'.....	15
Georgian Monument Preservation/Restoration Efforts Fruitful.....	16
Problems in Use, Deployment of Georgian Medical Equipment Discussed.....	16
Commission Set Up to Study, Promote Georgian Highlands Revival.....	16
Prestigious Tbilisi Mathematics Boarding School Discussed.....	17
19th-Century Efforts to Give Schooling to Georgian Jews Recounted..	17
Teaching of Georgian Ineffective in Republic's Azeri Schools.....	18
Monument to Revered Georgian Writer Evokes Public Controversy.....	18

International

All Georgians Are Involved in Socialism-Imperialism Struggle.....	19
American Sociologist Researches Inter-Ethnic Harmony in Tbilisi.....	19
Documents Shed Light on Attempted 17th-Century Georgia-Spain Alliance.....	19
Tbilisi University Signs Exchange Agreement With Saarland University.....	20

KIRGHIZ SSR

Political Affairs

Kirghiz Rayon Party Praised for Including Workers, Women, Minorities.....	21
---	----

Economics

Environmental Protection a Real Concern in Kirghizia.....	21
Proposals Made in Kirghizia Concerning Draft on Labor Collective...	22
Kirghiz Komsomol Members Go Off to Work at Oskol Combine.....	23
Irrigation Plans in Kirghizia Sketched.....	23
Construction Delays at Kirghiz Gold Mine.....	24
Farm Profitability in Kirghizia Unsatisfactory.....	24
Problems on Pasture Lands in Kirghizia Surveyed.....	25

Social and Cultural Affairs

Kirghiz Historical Novel Criticized, Defended.....	25
More Effective Atheist Education Needed in Kirghizia.....	27
Drama by Kirghiz Playwright Bayjiyev Premieres.....	27

TURKMEN SSR

Political Affairs

Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum Stresses Shortcomings in Ideological Work.....	29
Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum Results Summarized.....	29

Call for Greater Enthusiasm in Party Ranks.....	29
Komsomol Plenum Discusses Anti-Religious Measures.....	30

Economics

Statistics Show Industrial Advances, Consumer Goods Shortages.....	30
Food Program and Rural Consumers.....	30
Turkmen Study Shows Underemployment of Women in Agriculture.....	31
Poor Vegetable Supply for Nebitdag Industrial Workers.....	31
Mechanization of Manual Labor Lagging.....	31
Deserts Institute Studies Groundwater Resources.....	32
Agro-Industrial Enterprises to Improve Coordination.....	32

Social and Cultural Affairs

Chemistry as a Counterbalance to Religious Thought.....	33
Journalists' Seminar on Legal Education for Workers.....	33
Writers Union Chairman Discusses Problems.....	33
Apathy Among Culture Workers Criticized.....	33
Jubilee Committee Finds Preparations Moving Slowly.....	34
Focus on Rural Library System.....	34
'Znaniye' Society to Raise Level of Propaganda.....	34

International

Soviet-Afghani River Trade Highlighted.....	35
---	----

UZBEK SSR

Political Affairs

Slippage From Party Convictions Blasted.....	36
Improvements Targeted in Ideological Field.....	36
Znaniye Chairman Surveys Lecture Trends, Problems.....	37
Party Credited with Uzbek Progress.....	37

Kashkadarya Obkom Revamps Primary Party Organizations.....	37
Party Organizations Said Responsible for Poor Academy of Sciences Research.....	38
Lenin's Fight for Centralism Recalled.....	38

Economics

Trade Minister Interviewed.....	39
Chairman Surveys Consumer Co-Op Field.....	39
Railroad Transport Under Food Ministry Scored.....	40
Fuel Theft Disclosed at Rural Construction Ministry.....	40
Director Discusses Activities of Geology Institute.....	40
Water Brief.....	41
Use of Nitrogen Fertilizers Slammed.....	41
Environmental Issues Discussed.....	42
Uzbek Youths To Go To Work in Tyumen for Summer.....	42
Use of Biological Methods to Control Insects.....	42

Social and Cultural Affairs

Healer-Saint Exposed by Health Commission.....	43
Murder Attributed to Arranged Wedding.....	43
Azimov Addresses Writers' Tasks.....	44
Speech by First Secretary of the Uzbekistan Komsomol.....	44
Preventing Adolescent Crime.....	50
Problems of UzSSR Trade Schools Discussed.....	50

International Affairs

Documentaries on Afghanistan Aired.....	51
West German Interested in Uzbek Folk Literature.....	51
U.S., NATO Military Exercises in Turkey Slammed.....	51

Uzbek Describes Mexican Journey.....	52
Publications of Foreign Authors Listed.....	52
Zionism Likened to Fascism.....	53
Members of Hungarian Youth Organization in UzSSR.....	53
Youth Work on Summer Projects at Home and Abroad.....	53
Work of Sputnik Travel Bureau Discussed.....	53
Afghan Pioneers Arrive in Uzbekistan.....	54
Works by Palestinian and Lebanese Writers Published.....	54
Book Looks at Foreign Students in Uzbekistan.....	55
Iran-Iraq War Said to Serve U.S. Interests.....	55

Military

Uzbek Soldier Tells Members of His Unit About His Home.....	56
Uzbek Soldier Protects Uzbekistan by Serving Far From Home.....	56
Ozbekiston Rayon (Fergana Oblast) Military Commissar on Russian Language.....	56

KAZAKH SSR

Political Affairs

Environmental Role Urged for Local Soviets.....	58
---	----

Economics

Kazakh Consumer Cooperatives Acquire International Connections.....	58
Ekibastuz Tower Solves Dzezkazgan Energy Problems.....	59
Kazakh Fisheries Production Improves.....	59
Kazakh Rail Service Improves Slightly.....	60
Test Begin on New Kokshetav Oil Pipeline.....	60
Aktyubinsk Oil Development Slowed.....	60
Wide-Spread Kazakh Irrigation Fraud Suggested.....	61

Soviet Economic Difficulties Blamed on Wrong Attitudes.....	62
---	----

Social and Cultural Affairs

New Complaints on Kazakh-Language Book Availability.....	62
Turkic Writers Bewail Lack of Exposure to Russian Public.....	63
Kazakh Surgeon Outlines Cardiology Advances.....	64
Book Museum Studies Beginnings of Kazakh Printing.....	64
Kazakh Ministry of Education Issues New Rulings on Nationality Schools.....	65
Local Police Derelict in Duty, Officer Removed.....	65
Alma-Ata--An Increasingly Unhealthy Place to Live.....	66
Critical Shortfall in School Construction.....	66
Kazakh Justice Minister Explains New Housing Law.....	67
Authorities Fail to Cooperate in Apprehending Caspian Poachers.....	67
Soviets Plan Multi-Mirror Telescope.....	67

International

Afghan Cooperative Delegation Visits Alma-Ata.....	68
Work by Pakistani Painter Shown in Alma-Ata.....	68

Political Affairs

YEREVAN CITY COMMITTEE PLENARY MEETING

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 21 July 1983 page 2 carries a 700-word article on the plenary meeting of the Yerevan City Committee of the Armenian Communist Party which was held on 20 July to discuss questions pertaining to the city party organizations. It was noted in speeches that the shortcomings and errors of omission stated in the plenary meeting documents also referred to the activities of the Yerevan party organizations. It also notes that in the Yerevan labor force the Communist Party organizations have failed to ensure that each worker has a personal incentive to do his assigned job. The fact is that last year 12 enterprises failed to sell their goods and 10 failed to put produced goods on the market, while 25 did not increase production quotas as recommended. The situation remained practically unchanged during the first quarter of this year.

PEACE MARCH FROM YEREVAN TO SEVASTOPOL

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 23 July 1983 carries on page 3 a 375-word Armenpress report entitled "Bon Voyage, Peace Procession." The workforce of the Yerevan Taxicab and Motor Transport Enterprise No 1 organized a peace procession. Veterans of World War II and leading drivers would be heading from Yerevan to Sevastopol, following a predetermined route. At a meeting held on 21 July, prior to departure, speeches were made by party members, war veterans, etc, against imperialism and the forces of militarism, and calling for peace. Marchers were addressed by USSR People's Artist composer E. Mirzoyan. He noted that this procession was one of the first ones organized in the republic, that in the past several years the drivers have contributed several thousand rubles to the peace fund and that this peace procession was a worthy tradition in the cause of peace.

Economics

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE FOLLOWED TO AVOID TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 12 July 1983 page 4 carries a 550-word article by H. Gevorgyan titled "Operation 'Speed'", discussing questions concerning traffic safety. The author points out that in the first half of 1983 more than 12,349 drivers have received citations for various

traffic violations, for driving under the influence of alcohol, etc. In the first 5 months of 1983, 480 accidents caused 618 deaths and bodily injuries. Compared to previous years the number of accidents has increased by 12.4 percent with 16.5 percent more deaths and 12.5 percent more bodily injuries. Eighty-five percent of these 480 traffic accidents were caused by driver negligence. Transportation officials, party, Komsomol and other organizations were also blamed. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has designated July as Operation "Speed" Month in all republics of the Soviet Union, the main aim of which is to remind drivers about the consequences of exceeding the speed limit.

COLD WEATHER AND NATURAL DISASTER CAUSE CROP FAILURE

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 17 July 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word lead editorial on the effects of prolonged cold weather and natural disaster on crops throughout Armenia. More than 2,000 hectares of vineyards were destroyed, as well as 230 hectares of young fruit trees planted in 1981-82. According to preliminary figures, between 30-35 percent of grapes and fruit crops were damaged. 33,000 hectares of wheat was destroyed either partially or completely, more than 7,000 hectares of vegetables, approximately 43,000 hectares of feed crops, 3,500 hectares of potatoes, 2,200 hectares of tobacco and various other crops. The lead editorial stresses recommendations made by the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party and the Republic Government to recoup losses.

WEEDS DIMINISH GRAIN PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 19 July 1983 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by B. Astvadzatryan and K. Parsamyan on the need to combat weeds in order to produce a better grain crop. This year in particular, weeds have thrived because of heavy precipitation. Studies have shown that they rob plants of water and nourishment. Therefore crop growth does not progress normally. The quality of grain is worse and it takes more labor to harvest it. The wild radish is the most common weed in the Armenian SSR. Research done at the Agricultural Scientific Research Institute indicates that in the Sevan Basin, in the Lori-Pambak and central zones in many instances a plant count in a one square meter area shows 800-1,300 weeds (600-650 of these are wild radish) and only 130-180 stalks of wheat. There are a number of ways to combat weeds, but apparently few are being employed.

ARMENPRESS REPORTS ON FARM PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 27 July 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000 word article titled "At the Commission on Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex". An Armenpress reports in this article, every third person in the Armenian SSR lives in Yerevan. Therefore it is important to be able to supply the capital with good quality fruits and vegetables. Facts indicate that both in Armenia as a whole, and in Yerevan, the situation regarding procurement and sale of fruits and vegetables is unsatisfactory. As of 25 July, produce sales were lagging below last year's figures, as follows: early potatoes by 1,312 tons, onions by 1,827 tons, cucumbers and other vegetables by 161 tons. The meeting of the Armenian SSR Commission on Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex discussed ways better to serve the people of Yerevan.

Inadequate attention is devoted to improving produce sales. There are many deficiencies in the area of supply and sales. Trucks designated for hauling crops are not utilized properly, and farms are not being supplied enough crates. Often inferior produce is marketed, angering the public.

The commission discussed arable land and the irrigated acreage in Goris Rayon. Although in recent years much has been done in the area of land improvement and cultivation, the results are far from being satisfactory.

Agricultural acreage has not increased since 1975. The irrigated acreage has been utilized very unproductively. The soil does not receive adequate moisture because of the poorly engineered irrigation system and, in some cases, the total absence of one. Many areas are subjected to erosion and need immediate attention. It was noted that communal farming is taking hold very slowly, especially in raising livestock. Another important question discussed was the production of canned goods. Production does not meet the needs of the public. Little or no canned goods are produced. Production is far below the 1981 figures.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION SITUATION DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 28 July 1983 carries a 600-word lead editorial which notes that construction work is being performed in the Armenian SSR on a large scale and, in spite of the fact that there are many positive changes for the better, the overall capital construction situation remains unsatisfactory. Almost every year construction workers fail to meet their targets. Most new construction projects and renovations are not completed in time. Many letters of complaint are received about the shoddy quality of apartment houses and other buildings. Many reasons are listed for the unsatisfactory completion of construction work.

Social and Cultural Affairs

AFGHAN STUDENTS STUDY IN ARMENIAN SSR

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 17 July 1983 page 3 carries a 110-word article which reports that 60 Afghan students graduated from the Yerevan State University Preparatory Faculty and received permission to continue their education in various institutions in the Soviet Union. These students have learned Russian as well as a number of other subjects which have prepared them for further education in the Soviet Union.

CHANGES IN SPECIALIZED SECONDARY SCHOOLS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 29 July 1983 carries on page 3 a 225-word article titled "High Quality Specialists for the National Economy," in which Armenpress reports that in the new school year instruction at specialized secondary schools in the ArSSR will be based on new curriculum programs and new textbooks, emphasizing modern production and advances in science and technology.

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

CALL FOR BETTER IDEOLOGICAL NETWORKS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 July 1983 p 1 carries a 1850 word lead editorial on the results of the July 1983 plenum of the AcCP Central Committee. In the ideological sector it is pointed out that with regard to the Decree of the CC CPSU "On the situation of communicating through lectures and measures to improve it" that more work has to be done. "The facts show that a number of party committees are not giving the necessary thought to this important matter. In a number of rayons, i.e., Gutgashen, Yardymly, Zardab, Puzuli, Lerik and Mirbashir, the level of communicating through lectures is low. In a number of rayons the network of the 'Znainiye' Society primary organizations is weakly developing and work relevant to the plan of preparing lecturer cadres is not being carried out. An important duty of party organizations is to elicit serious results from the criticism at the plenum and to raise lecture communication to the level of contemporary demands."

NAGORNO-KARABAKHSKAYA AO HOLDS PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 28 July 1983 p 2 carries an unsigned 1000-word article on the plenum of the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya AO obkom. It was noted that "generally the economy of the oblast is developing successfully." However, "in some collectives the necessary concern for the improvement of labor organization has not been shown, and the attention of workers is not being directed at increasing labor productivity, raising the quality of production and the struggle to profitably make use of resources." In addition, "meetings in the political education system in some primary party organizations is often at a low level, and the way is open to rote repetition." Finally, "the quality of training must be raised; it must be actively directed, an end must be put to formalism and communication through lectures must be significantly improved."

Economics

CASPIAN SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION LOOKS TO FUTURE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 July 1983 p 2 carries a 1200-word article by Ch. Ismayylov, secretary of the party committee of the Caspian Sea Shipping Administration, on the occasion of Ship and River Fleet Workers Day.

"In the last years of the five-year plan carried more than 1 million 200 thousand tons more than the quota which brought in 4 million rubles in additional income." However, "in the organization of the fleet's work shortcomings exist and, for various reasons, the way is open to unprofitable stoppages. A lot of work must still be done to perfect the loading and unloading process. The necessary mutual connection between sailors', railroaders', harbor workers' and drivers' collectives within the Baku transport network is not guaranteed."

CONTROL OVER MATERIAL RESOURCES STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 July 1983 p 2 carries a 1750-word article by A. Ahmadov, director of the External Department of the Baku City Peoples Control Committee, stressing the importance of automation and control in the use of material and energy resources for industry. "There is a serious shortcoming in the system of establishing rates of output--the relationship between planned and factual output has not been determined. The existing system makes it difficult to bring expenditures in all institutions under control. In our opinion, automation must be considered a major aspect of perfecting the work of peoples control organs because it gives a solid guarantee in the precise calculation, active control and analysis of material resource expenditures in order to create the conditions to determine resources and to conduct the struggle against waste and overspending." The relevance of an automated electronic data processing control system is stressed in the production of electrical and thermal energy, natural gas and drinking water.

MIDSUMMER AGRICULTURAL PREPARATIONS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 26 July 1983 p 1 carries a 1100-word lead editorial highlighting midsummer agricultural preparations. "The experience of past years shows that in speeding up work on the cotton fields and increasing the yield from every hectare acting at the optimal period for all conditions in order to gain high production has special importance. Thus, all forces in every rayon, every kolkhoz and sovkhos, every brigade and unit must be directed at completing the month with great discipline and organization. Taking into consideration the fact that the harvest season will begin considerably earlier than last year, technical preparation work and other measures must remain at the center of attention. Ministries and leading organizations concerned with agriculture, party and soviet organs and agroindustrial units of the rayons must actively mobilize all forces in the struggle for full production." A meeting of the AzCP Central Committee determined that the grain harvest was proceeding slowly, harvest and transport groups are not always well organized, and vegetables are not reaching the market fast enough.

SUPPORT ENTERPRISES AID AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 2 July 1983 p 2 carries a 1500-word article by A. Gasymov, professor at the Baku Higher Party School, on a recent tour taken by Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijani party workers who were studying at the Higher Party School through a number of rayons in Azerbaijan to study the intensification of agricultural production and the role of ideology in this. "In discussing the potentials of agricultural production," it was noted that "one has to especially take the role of personal support enterprises into

consideration." With this in mind, the Lankaran gorkom circulated a questionnaire to rural families in which "the amount of land allotted to each family, its utilization, the breed and number of cattle, beef and fowl kept on the private plot, if any, and, if not, why did they not keep them" was asked. Examination of the results established that "44 percent of the rural families did not keep cattle. Thus, the gorkom worked up concrete measures to enable families to keep dairy cattle and buffalo, fowl and bees on private plots. Another measure taken is the extension of credit for fencing off fodder and pasture areas, building cattle barns, buying dairy cattle and other objectives." Finally, "establishing a single administrative organ to ensure the development of support enterprises is necessary and important. Such an organ should be responsible for planning support enterprises, financing them and guaranteeing them technical aid, building materials and expertise."

Social and Cultural Affairs

"HOME-MADE" MULLAHS NEAR BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 2 July 1982 p 2 carries a 1300-word article by Ilham Rahimli describing a meeting with "home-made" mullahs in Azizbayov rayon, some 10 kilometers southwest of Baku. In response to a series of questions allegedly posed by the journalist, the mullahs revealed themselves to be avaricious, illiterate and corrupt, i.e., Alislam Naghyev said "'My religion, my faith, my god, my creed, my conscience is money. I work nowhere.'" Another mullah, when asked if he has authorization from the Religious Administration to operate as a mullah, replies: "'What is this thing? This permit? I, and all those you see here are home-made mullah. We have neither education nor spiritual literacy. The most knowledgeable of us reached the fifth or sixth grade.'"

FOCUS ON GRADUATE STUDENTS IN RESEARCH

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 July 1983 p 1 carries a 1000-word lead editorial on the role of graduate students in forwarding scientific research goals. "Graduate studies are conducted in 61 scientific administrations and higher schools of the republic" in which "graduate studies are most active at the S.M. Kirov Azerbaijan State University, the Ch. Ildyryn Azerbaijan Polytechnic Institute, the Cybernetics and Physics Institutes of the Republic Academy of Sciences, and the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Agriculture's Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture." However, "shortcomings in the activity of graduate programs have not been eliminated totally. In 18 programs there are not more than 10 students. In the Institute for the Protection of Mothers and Children, of Traumatology and of Orthopedics and a number of other research institutes there are only between 1 and 3 students." A number of Institutes (Public Health, Soil Science) receive applications for less than half the available positions. "Due to the lack of qualified cadres, persons with a low level of scientific-theoretical preparation and a weak knowledge of foreign languages and Russian are accepted into the programs."

"IDEOLOGY OF IMPERIALISM" IN MIDDLE EAST ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 9 July 1983 p 3 carries a 2400-word article by J. Afandiyev, section worker in the AzSSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Information Center, in which it is claimed that "international imperialism, led by the United States of America, has set forth on the road of a 'war of ideas' because it is unable to implement its global objectives in the ideological struggle or in economic competition with socialism, and has been using the craftiest, most dangerous forms of interfering in the internal affairs of independent countries." Institutions attacked in this regard are the CIA, USIA and VOA.

SAFER DRIVING, BETTER TRAFFIC CONTROL URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 31 July 1983 p 3 carries a 1600-word article by Militia Col. R. Najafov, chief of the State Auto Inspection Administration of the AzSSR MVD, who notes that "despite a number of measures being implemented to reduce traffic accidents, the number of such accidents in our republic increased by 4.3 percent relative to last year." The causes are irresponsibility, lack of control over the vehicle, drunken driving and jay-walking. It is added that traffic and highway police still have shortcomings, i.e., "as was noted at the June republic meeting of State Automobile Inspection workers, there are still shortcomings in control work. One comes across violations of discipline and socialist legality, discourtesy and crudeness in the work of traffic controllers." The decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "On official responsibility for the violation of traffic laws" of 15 March is to take effect in September. It will "help to strengthen discipline in automobile traffic, strengthen the struggle against traffic violations, and guarantee the safety of passenger and freight transport and protection of the laws and legal interests of citizens."

International

AFGHAN PROGRESSIVE POETRY APPEARS IN BAKU LITERARY JOURNAL

[Editorial Report] Baku AZARBAYJAN in Azeri No 4, 1983 pp 129-132 carries a number of poems by contemporary Afghani poets, introduced by Sabir Amirov. "In contemporary Afghani poetry the most important subjects are the liberation of the fatherland, the peoples revolution which liberated the working man and singing about a democratic republic." It is added that "the revolution is not over yet; it continues today in all sectors of ideology, the economy and reconstruction." Poets included are: Abdulla Naibi, Suleyman Layig, Asadulla Habib, Sadig Kavun Tufan, Latif Nazimi and Ruf'at Huseyni.

AFGHAN RED CRESCENT DELEGATION IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 7 July 1983 p 2 carries a 150-word unsigned note on the arrival in Baku of a Red Crescent delegation from Afghanistan. It was headed by Abdul Salam, general secretary of the Society. In addition to visiting a hospital, "the guests went to Sumgait, familiarized themselves with the activity of the City Committee of the Red Crescent Society and its primary organization in the rolled pipe factory, and toured the chemists' sanatorium and treatment center."

POLITICAL DICTIONARY FOR AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 26 July 1983 carries a 150-word note on the publication of the "Short Political Dictionary" which "was printed in ten thousand copies" for the Afghanistan Democratic Republic. The compiler of the dictionary, Azerbaijan State University Professor Zakir Abdullayev, said: "420 political words and phrases are included in the dictionary. These are often met in newspapers and radio and television programs. Propagandists and political informers can also learn the meaning of international terms from the dictionary."

SECOND VOLUME OF "SOUTHERN AZERBAIJAN LITERATURE ANTHOLOGY" APPEARS

[Editorial Report] Baku AZARBAYJAN in Azeri No 5, 1983 pp 81-88 carries excerpts from v.2 of the "Southern Azerbaijan Literature Anthology" which covers the period of the early XXth century through the 1940s. The work was compiled by the Southern Azerbaijan Literature section of the Nizami Institute of Literature. "The book's editor is Mirza Ibragimov; compilers are the section members M. Manafi, Z. Akbarov, R. Gasymova, T. Mammadova, T. Guliyeva and F. Khalilov; authors of explanatory notes and the dictionary are A. Aghazade and Kh. Guliyeva."

IBRAGIMOV MEMOIRE ON EXPERIENCES IN IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku AZARBAYJAN in Azeri No 5, 1983 pp 95-97 carries a 1750-word memoir by Mirza Ibragimov about Aziz Aliyev, "one of the prominent civil servants and party workers of Azerbaijan", and his involvement with Mirza Ibragimov during the period of the Soviet occupation of Iranian Azerbaijan during World War Two. "In August 1941, in order to eliminate the fascist danger created on the southern border of the country of socialism and to comply with the Soviet-Iran Treaty signed in 1921, our army entered Iran. Roughly a month and a half later a group of us, led by comrades Aziz Aliyev and Mehdiy Gasymov, were sent to Tabriz and placed at the disposal of the Soviet Army staff. Since there were a significant number of Azerbaijani soldiers in our parts of Southern Azerbaijan, we did communication and propaganda work with them and were also able to help in strengthening the friendly relations which had been established from the first day between the local population and our soldiers. Since I was, at the time, the editor of VATAN YOLUNDA [On the Road of the Fatherland], which we published in the Arabic script, I met often with Aziz. He read our newspaper regularly and gave us suggestions. For Southern Azerbaijanis for whom schools, the press and literature in the mother tongue were banned and who had been exposed to oppression and persecution through the denial of their identity, nationality, history, culture and language under the severe social and national tyranny of Riza Shah's despotism for many years, VATAN YOLUNDA shone like a light in the darkness. The first issue of the newspaper was greeted with great joy everywhere and passed from hand to hand. Even the next day many letters of congratulation came in to the editorial staff. In the broad educational-cultural work conducted in the first period in Tabriz, Urmiya, Ardebil, Marand, Marjan and other cities, representatives of Azerbaijani culture, journalism and literature such as Suleyman Rustam, Osman Saryvalli, Gylman Musayev, Anvay Karamatshahly, Tarafli Nazarov, Ahad Baghyrzade, Gulam Mammadli, Mehdikhan Vakiliyev and Jabbar Majnubayev participated actively without stinting on their strength

or talents, and Aziz Aliyev rated their activities very highly." In VATAN YOLUNDA "along with materials showing the situation along the fronts in the Great Fatherland War and the bravery of the Soviet peoples, and exposing the bloody activities of German fascism and the anti-humanity of the 'master race' theory, small articles, studies and publicistic writings devoted to the culture, historical monuments and rich civilization of the Azerbaijani people were also printed." Noting that the expansion of Soviet aid, i.e., the sending of teachers and doctors to the South in support of Aziz Aliyev's policies, Ibragimov adds: "Our Southern activity widened significantly thanks to this broad concept and the generous party relationship to this work. A short time later a Soviet hospital and Soviet school were opened in Tabriz. Theater and musical circles were organized in the Gulistan Gardens. In November-December 1941 the Mirza Fatali Akhundov Azerbaijan State Opera and Ballet Theater performed in Tabriz. The uplifting spirit and feelings of appreciation and joy that these beautiful measures awakened among the workers and intellectuals is indescribable."

PISHEVARI REVOLUTIONARY WORK HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 15 July 1983 p 4 carries a 1150-word article by Sh. Taghyeva, Dr. of Historical Sciences, highlighting the career of S.J. Pishvari (1893-1947) in which it is noted that, following the October Revolution "he turned into a tireless communicator of the ideas of the October revolution and perceived the truth that the fate of Iran is bound to the results of the Russian revolution." Among his political activities were his appointment by Kichikkhan to be Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Gilan Soviet Republic (1921-1922) and his role as President of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (1945-1946).

IRAQ "REPUBLIC DAY" MARKED IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 July 1983 p 4 carries a 150-word Azerinform dispatch reporting that "a meeting of the administrative committee of the Azerbaijan section of the Soviet-Iraq Friendship Society was held on 15 July in connection with the national holiday of the Iraqi people, Republic Day." Present at the meeting were F.M. Baghyrzade, Rector of Azerbaijan State University and Chairman of the Azerbaijan section of the Society, and Fazil Ali Latif al-Samaran, Consul General of the Republic of Iraq in Baku.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MAGAZINE STARTS GERMAN EDITION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 6 July 1983 p 3 carries a 200-word Azerinform dispatch on SOVIET AZERBAIJAN, the publication of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. "An eighth language, German, has been added to the seven languages in which it is published." It is noted that, overall, it is sent to "more than 800 addresses."

Political Affairs

BOOK ON GEORGIAN ANNEXATION'S BENEFITS CAN GUARD YOUTH AGAINST PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 July 1983 page 3 carries a 1600-word review by Dr of History D. Sturua, director of the Party History Institute, of Akaki Surguladze's book "The Progressive Consequences of Georgia's Annexation to Russia" [in Russian], published by Metsniereba in 1982. History is a dynamic science, not a "bedtime story;" it must be analyzed and portrayed objectively, not idealized. The work under review does just that, detailing the events that led to the Georgievsk Treaty and annexation and elucidating the benefits (as well as the woes) to Georgia under the Russian Empire as well as the movements that resulted in progressive Georgians' and Russians' combined efforts to achieve liberation and revolution--all from the correct class-party standpoint in the Marxian framework (interpretation of the dialectics thereof). It is, therefore, a vital work in the context of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum's call to social scientists--in particular, historians--to contribute more to the communist indoctrination of Soviet man. It is extremely important in view of recent stepped-up efforts by "our ideological adversaries," especially Radio Liberty, to mislead young people as to the true value of Georgia's union with Russia--for "let us not fool ourselves: a few naive people could wind up in the nets of these anticommunist propagandists...these bats [turncoats], betrayers of their homeland, whose Georgian speech is no better than their lying twaddle."

OSETIAN PLENUM FOCUSES ON SLACK IDEOLOGICAL WORK

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 July 1983 page 2 carries regular Ossetia correspondent G. Tedeyev's 1000-word report on the Ossetian Obkom Plenum, which dealt mainly with slack ideological work in the oblast, where unsatisfactory work with cadres led to such scandals as the fruit juice plant thefts and falsification of grades in the pedagogical institute (rayon level officials and the institute's vice-rector were dismissed). In general, political and economic education is conducted superficially, with few checks on cadres' level of knowledge. The plenum was participated in th CPSU Central Committee official N.F. Proshchunin.

In a brief passage, the author acknowledges the GCP's efforts on behalf of Ossetia's economic, cultural, and social development and especially the Georgian people's help and support.

GEORGIAN BOLSHEVIK TOOK PART IN IRAN'S 1905-1911 REVOLUTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 July 1983 page 1 on the occasion of observance of the 80th anniversary of the Second RSDRP Congress carries S. Kurashvili's 900-word profile of 95-year-old Apolon Dzhaparidze, who was an early bolshevik and also took part in Iran's 1905-1911 revolution, for one period under the leadership of G. "Sergo" Ordzhonikidze. He was jailed several times for various conspiratorial activities including arms smuggling. Later he was for a time engaged in revolutionary activity in Istanbul under Samuel Buachidze. During the menshevik regime he again worked in underground organs until Soviet rule was finally established.

Economics

'DISSONANCE' BETWEEN PRIVATE, STATE INTERESTS IN GEORGIAN AGRICULTURE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 July 1983 page 3 carries a 600-word Gruzinform article in which State Agricultural Production Committee Chairman G. Mgeladze discusses ways of boosting farm output by harmonizing private and state interests. He describes an experiment in mountainous Mestia Rayon, wherein the brigade contract is replaced by a "family" contract, under which households are assigned land on which they can raise all the livestock they can handle and are bound to deliver agreed-on amounts of products to the state. The method is more suitable to areas like Mestia Rayon, where material resources, land, and manpower are in short supply. Mountain areas each require their own model. Chairman Mgeladze then notes that contract methods have been slow to catch on in certain rayons, owing to local leaders' underestimation of their value. He goes on to note that, unlike industry, absenteeism on the farms generally goes unpunished owing to "outdated" laws. Moreover, too many private plot operators are not turning over their surplus products to the state, which results in a certain "dissonance" between private and state contributions to farm productivity and the Food Program, and "we are unable to influence village inhabitants" owing to lack of "the requisite legislation..." "Until 1957, relations between social-sector and individual farming were precisely regulated. It is time we resolved this matter and got rid of these defects."

ADOPTION OF WORKFACE COMBINE COSTS TKIBULI COAL MINERS TIME, MONEY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 July 1983 page 2 carries Tkibuli West coal miner L. Kirkitadze's 600-word article echoing Andropov's June Plenum complaint that all too often it is the innovators who lose when attempting to put science and technology to work. A forward-looking section crew at Tkibuli decided to introduce a workface combine to boost productivity, but found that within the pay and incentive system in which they work they actually lost time and money, including wages, while the other sections, which continued to work the old-fashioned way using manual labor, benefitted. Kirkitadze calls upon republic and all-union science and technology committees and other bodies to take steps to rectify this situation.

WHY DOES GEORGIAN LIGHT INDUSTRY CONTINUE PRODUCING UNSALEABLE GOODS?

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 31 July 1983 page 1 carries G. Chikvinidze's 1700-word article on the generally deplorable state of consumer goods production (primarily clothing and footwear) in the Light Industry Ministry, though to be sure there have been some improvements lately and a few Georgian-made items are even preferred to imported ones. Though overall plans are regularly fulfilled, contract and delivery terms stipulating assortment and quality are most often unmet, resulting in millions of rubles in fines paid. Despite the fact that unsold clothing and footwear continue to pile up on store shelves and in warehouses because customers don't want them, the various enterprises and associations "go on blithely turning them out" in great quantities, for such "plan fulfillment" yields "benefits." Millions of rubles' worth of these products are exported out of the republic on the basis of "unfunded sales" (nefondirovannaya prodazha). Can it be that what Georgians don't want, someone elsewhere does? Who is benefitting from this? The author emphasizes several times the lack of planning and demand survey liaison between the industry and the trade network and urges more coordination. In his summary he hints that behind all the mismanagement and shortcomings there may also be wrongdoing.

SPORADIC MATERIALS DELIVERY HAMPERS GEORGIAN RURAL CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 July 1983 page 2 carries Rural Construction Deputy Minister A. Glurdzhidze's and press center chief G. Gogvelishvili's 1500-word article on problems with building materials deliveries--in particular, brick, block, sand, and other inert materials--which hamper construction of production facilities, housing, and cultural and educational projects in rural areas and also make it difficult to make effective use of advanced economic mechanisms (brigade contract and the like). Lagging construction of a major poultry plant in Kaspi Rayon is cited as a glaring example.

SERVICES OF GEORGIAN SAVINGS BANK SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 July 1983 page 3 carries a 700-word piece by D. Svianashvili, chief of the republic Gostrudsbekassa Administration, concerning the services provided by the sberkassas [savings banks]. These include direct payroll savings, payment of utility bills automatically, issuance of bank checks in amounts from 200 to 10,000 rubles for the purchase of big consumer goods (obviating the need to carry the cash), and so on. Operating hours have been extended now for the convenience of workers.

GEORGIAN OIL'S ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 July 1983 page 3 carries a 300-word Gruzinform piece on environmental protection measures implemented by Gruzneft's East Georgia Exploratory Drilling Administration, which has set up a shop to seal unproductive wells and rehabilitate lands. One mechanized brigade is sealing wells in Tsiteltskaro Rayon, another is rehabilitating lands in the Tbilisi area. These measures were discussed at a meeting of a commission summarizing a review of these efforts by a meeting of a commission summarizing a review of these efforts by Gruzneft' and Gruzneft' and other matters within the

framework of the Fourth Republic Environmental Protection Month. High officials in Gruzneft', Grozneft', and the Georgian Environmental Protection Committee are listed as having addressed the meeting.

NEW KOMUNISTI RUBRIC ON TRADE PROBLEMS FOCUSES ON TEA SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 July 1983 page 2 introduces a new rubric "Trade, Organization, Problems" to spotlight problems in trade and consumer services.

The first article under the rubric is distinguished journalists D. Gedenidze's and Sh. Gvinianidze's 1400-word piece recounting a tour of Georgia in company with some guests from Azerbaijan, who expressed a desire to have a glass of the famous Georgian tea before they left for home. Imagine their hosts' chagrin when, time after time on the trip from Samtredia to Tbilisi, in whatever cafe, tavern, restaurant or "teahouse" they inquired at, a simple glass of tea was not to be had. They did encounter unsanitary facilities, managers' excuses, and offers of all manner of alcoholic refreshments instead ("we don't get much call for tea," is the usual response). And this in a republic which raises and processes tons of tea, holds Tea Days celebrations, and trumpets its product's glories all over the land!

GEORGIAN TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES TURNOVER, QUALITY, CADRE PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 July 1983 page 3 on the occasion of Trade Workers Day carries a 1200-word Gruzinform interview with Trade Minister M. Kadzhala, who notes that the turnover plan is regularly underfulfilled and that supply seldom matches demand. Planning is poor and not coordinated with Gosplan (admittedly, it's the ministry's fault), and in addition little has been done to strengthen liaison with the various industries producing consumer goods (a special service is to be set up for this purpose). Another problem is that the potential to supply the trade with goods made from Georgian materials is not being realized. Bad quality is another factor, and accounts for widespread patronage of speculators. The wholesale distribution network does not function satisfactorily. Management cadres, by and large, are selected and appointed on the basis of just about every consideration except commercial talent. Organization, which is supposed to be the responsibility of local ispolkoms, leaves much to be desired. The Trade Ministry needs help.

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION IN POTI EXPERIMENT DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 July 1983 page 2 carries R. Rusia's 1400-word piece on aspects of the Poti Territorial-Sectorial Association's efforts to determine local needs and capabilities in the production of consumer goods, in particular those which can be made from industrial wastes and remnants. The public has been polled on what needful items are generally in short supply, and the various industries' capabilities have been surveyed and "secondary raw materials" inventoried. Only a very few items are listed, including trellises, tiles, shovels, fencing, aprons, and a couple of others, but overall ruble figures showing considerable success are cited. On the minus side, equipment and capacity are inadequate to meet needs and targets.

Consequently, a special intersectorial shop to make such equipment is to be set up using funds pooled by the association's various members, and a multisectorial kombinat is to be built to ensure fuller utilization of wastes and remnants.

Social and Cultural Affairs

GERMAN 'DICTIONARY OF PHILOSOPHERS' INCLUDES GEORGIANS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 July 1983 page 4 under the recurring rubric "Horizons of Georgian Science" includes Prof Sh. Revishvili's 1300-word article on the "Dictionary of Philosophers" recently published in Berlin, edited by Erhard Lange and Dietrich Alexander and containing numerous articles contributed by scholars of Jena's Schiller University in collaboration with colleagues of Tbilisi State University. The work presents its abundant data, commentary, and analysis of world philosophers and philosophical systems, including criticism of "hostile opposing world views," from the pinnacle of Marxist-Leninist theory. A number of the articles written by Georgians or jointly by Georgians and German scholars are listed. The reviewer notes that while Georgian philosophers ancient and modern have been discussed in Soviet dictionaries and encyclopedias, this is the first foreign work to devote such attention. He then focuses on two of the nation's preeminent philosophers. One, Ioane Petritsi [died 1125] translated Plato and Aristotle, tried to harmonize Hellenistic humanism with Georgian church doctrine, and founded the famed Academy at Gelati. Two, Dzhermen [printed Dzhemal] Gvishiani (born 1928), rose rapidly in Soviet academic circles, becoming a full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1971, and in addition to scholarly works on science and science policy, philosophy, and sociology has held high posts in government and in research institutes. The reviewer ends the piece expressing satisfaction for

the dictionary's acknowledgment of Georgian philosophy and suggesting hopefully that "the next edition" will include more of Georgia's numerous distinguished philosophers ancient and modern, some of whom he names.

A related 800-word article by T. Ebanoidze extols the works of Prof Vakhtang Parkadze, head of the Pushkin Pedagogical Institute's Physics Department, who has just been elected a member of the Paris-based International Academy of History of Science (200 full members and 100 corresponding members in 45 countries, including 11 Soviet members). Parkadze's specialty is Georgian-Russian science relations, in particular during the 18th century and after. Discussing these matters, the honored physicist mentions outstanding Georgian scientists of that era who contributed to both theoretical and practical scientific and technical endeavors, including a Georgian lieutenant colonel in the Russian Imperial Army who developed improved cannon and grenade launchers for which he was awarded a prize by Catherine the Great.

GEORGIAN TOURISM TO BECOME 'MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTOR'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 July 1983 page 3 carries on 1800-word article by G. Dzhokhtaberidze, chairman of the Georgian Republic Tourism and Excursions Council, concerning Georgia's tourism potential (in terms of volume it already ranks third, behind the RSFSR and the Ukraine), certain shortcomings, and unrealized opportunities. Various statistics are given. Among shortcomings, the author notes that conveyances for all the popular forms are less than sufficient--buses, trains, aircraft--and horseback tours are not developed enough. Not enough of the local population is involved in promoting the industry. Development of mountain resorts and touring is hampered by the fact that the various construction outfits "don't have time" for this kind of work. Among numerous opportunities, the author points out that while the upper Black Sea Coast is fully developed, the shores from Poti south to Kobuleti are "a virtual virgin land," where hotels, resorts, and other facilities on a grand scale could be built to rival Bulgaria's famed Golden Sands. Recreation zones could be created in the cities, outfitted with swimming and wading pools, sports facilities, and the like. Cultural and historical monuments should be restored and made into popular attractions. The GCP Central Committee has set up a commission to study the matter and envisions a long-range plan (1986-2010) to make Georgian tourism a major economic sector.

In a related 300-word Gruzinform piece, Kostas Kiriazis, president of the European Tourism Association and also president of the Greek National Tourism Organization, describes the pleasant tour he and his family took in Georgia and speaks of the good potential for exchanges between the two republics, especially considering the centuries of Georgian-Greek relations in the past. He adds that the Papandreou government and the Greek people are doing everything they can to strengthen friendship and cooperation between Greece and the USSR, and they support Soviet peace initiatives. Greece is in the vanguard of the movement to make the Balkans a nuclear-free zone.

GEORGIAN MONUMENT PRESERVATION/RESTORATION EFFORTS FRUITFUL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 July 1983 page 4 carries R. Mukhigulashvili's 1000-word article on the manifold efforts of the Main Administration for the Protection and Use of Historical, Cultural, and Natural Monuments (Irakli Tsitsishvili, chief) to inventory, restore, preserve, and make use of Georgia's approximately 25,000 monuments, which include not only churches and monasteries, fortresses, and palaces but also bridges and other structures. Many of them are still in a state of neglect, but work in the past few years has enlisted the participation of thousands of students, members of the intelligentsia, workers in the arts, and other broad segments of society, most of whom are volunteers. Their contributions, along with sponsorship [shestvo] by various economic, scientific, and cultural establishments, have not only helped save precious monuments from ruin but also served to enhance the awareness of the public at large, so that now, for example, vandalism and defacement have declined dramatically. Funds are always needed. The Monument Protection Society has raised funds in many ways, including sponsorship of lotteries, also sales of souvenirs and the like. A plant is now under construction near the Tbilisi Airport to make various kinds of construction materials specifically earmarked for monument restoration.

PROBLEMS IN USE, DEPLOYMENT OF GEORGIAN MEDICAL EQUIPMENT DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 July 1983 page 2 carries Sh. Amashukeli's 1400-word article on pluses and minuses in the use and deployment of medical equipment and instruments in the republic. Much of the focus is on the work of the Gruzmedtekhnika Administration, which inter alia makes certain kinds of equipment (moves are now underway to centralize its shops and operation). In recent times, much Soviet-made and imported equipment has been installed; examples include eye-testing facilities and eyeglass-making instruments. On the other hand, "Optika" stores are poorly distributed in Tbilisi, so that some districts have too many, others none at all; the situation is worse in the rural rayons. Other problems include the fact that such costly equipment is underutilized or even out of commission, in part because trained personnel are scarce. In addition, Gruzmedtekhnika has in its warehouses and outlets considerable amounts of equipment and instruments which local ispolkoms are slow to procure for medical service institutions under their jurisdiction. One of the worst problems, finally, is the fact that all too many first-line medical institutions (for example, polyclinics) cannot accommodate the equipment they should have, owing to deficiencies in their construction.

COMMISSION SET UP TO STUDY, PROMOTE GEORGIAN HIGHLANDS REVIVAL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 July 1983 page 3 carries a 1500-word piece by Academician and Academy of Sciences Vice-President G. Dzhibladze, chairman of the recently created Commission for Integrated Study of the Georgian Highlands, and his associates Prof K. Chrelashvili and Docent B. Goishvili, on the general aims of the commission in the context of overall plans to revive and repopulate the republic's underpopulated mountain areas. The bulk of the piece sketches the history of the establishment of the first

diplomatic relations between the leaders of Tusheti, Pshavi, and Khevsureti [northeastern provinces] and the Russian tsar in the mid-17th century, when King Teimuraz I and his family journeyed to Moscow to seek aid from their co-religionist against the ravaging Persians and Tatars who were decimating their population. Two letters the Georgian leaders addressed to the tsar are cited verbatim.

In a brief passage, the authors quote 17th-century Georgian estimates that they could regularly field "8,000 warriors armed with bows and spears," and they conclude thereby that the population of those areas at that time was around 40,000. "Compare that figure with the deplorable situation today..."

PRESTIGIOUS TBILISI MATHEMATICS BOARDING SCHOOL DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 July 1983 page 4 carries M. Matlashvili's 700-word piece on the Komarov Mathematics Boarding School in Tbilisi, which is very prestigious and hard to get into. Numerous eminent Georgian mathematicians had a hand in its founding, and many outstanding graduates of the school have gone on to fame. Standards have been raised right along, and this year physics was added to the entrance exams. The institution is hampered, however, by cramped facilities and crowded living quarters.

19TH-CENTURY EFFORTS TO GIVE SCHOOLING TO GEORGIAN JEWS RECOUNTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi SKOLA DA TSKHOVREBA [School and Life] in Georgian No 6, June 1983 pages 49-53 publishes a 2400-word piece by Daniel Khananashvili and Philology Candidate Ilia Gagulashvili recounting efforts by Georgia's leading statesmen, literati, and educators in the late 19th century to bring the various Jewish communities out of their clannish, backward, religious-superstitious, uneducated ways and into the Georgian mainstream, where education on the European and Russian model was promoting progress, culture, industry and commerce. The authors cite passages in Georgian periodicals from the 1870s on describing the benighted plight of "our Jews" who, unlike Russian and European Jews, shunned secular learning, dealt in petty trading, usury, and huckstering, and refused to mingle with the larger Georgian community. Writers of the time pleaded with Georgia's Jews to come out of their shell and into the larger world, where a warm welcome was assured. The peculiar "talents" of the Jew would also be enhanced, for commerce after all can only benefit from education. The instruction would naturally be in Georgian, for over the centuries the local Jews had assimilated it as their mother tongue. A number of Jewish community schools were opened, in part on a secular basis (although one of the main fears of Jewish leaders was the danger of erosion of the faith). The authors stress that, even while describing the less savory aspects of Jewish ways (inherited from the past), writers of the time tried never to offend Jewish ethnic sensibilities, and oppression or worse such as many Christian communities inflicted on Jews elsewhere never did take place in Georgia. Since the establishment of Soviet rule, of course, all nations and nationalities, including Jews, have made enormous strides in culture and education as well as the material spheres, and are themselves engaged in building a better future.

TEACHING OF GEORGIAN INEFFECTIVE IN REPUBLIC'S AZERI SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi SKOLA DA TSKHOVREBA [School and Life] in Georgian No 7, July 1983 pp 61-65 publishes Ali Musayev's 2400-word article on the unsatisfactory results of teaching Georgian in the republic's Azerbaijani public schools, despite certain improvements since the 10 April 1979 GCP Central Committee and GSSR Council of Ministers decree and the 19 June 1979 Education Ministry decisions on teaching Georgian language and literature in the non-Georgian schools. Although Georgian is supposed to be Azerbaijani pupils' "second native tongue," fully 90 percent of Azerbaijani secondary school graduates cannot carry on a simple conversation in the language. At the first republic-wide "Georgian Language Olympiad for Non-Georgian Schools" held in April of this year, only 10 Azerbaijanis took part. Overall performance is rather better in Tbilisi's Secondary Schools Nos 73 and 64, thanks to mingling of Azerbaijani children with Georgians in school, at home, and at play; pupils in areas like Marneuli Rayon have no such opportunity.

Since the 1980-1981 school year, Georgian language instruction has been provided starting in Grade 4 instead of Grade 5, thus giving a total of 7 years in secondary schools. The poor results are due to neglect of methods, unqualified teachers (Georgia's VUZes do not train Georgian language teachers for Azeri schools), no attention to the problem in the Central Teacher Refresher Institute, few audiovisual aids, lack of language workshops in the schools, and even a scarcity of textbooks and readers. The author reminds apathetic local education and school officials that Georgian language instruction in non-Georgian schools has been compulsory since 1938 and presents a number of recommendations to rectify the various shortcomings.

MONUMENT TO REVERED GEORGIAN WRITER EVOKES PUBLIC CONTROVERSY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 July 1983 page 4 carries V. Mardaleishvili's 1400-word interview with Peoples Artist Elgudza Amashukeli and sculptor Tengiz Kikalishvili, the creator of revered writer Konstantine Gamsakhurdia's monument which has evoked considerable dissatisfaction and controversy among the viewing public because of its coarse lines, unconventional portrayal, and overall design. Amashukeli finds in the sculpture a work that is physically evocative of the late writer's gaunt, erect figure and craggy features as well as spiritually evocative of Gamsakhurdia's inner life and personal vision. Sculptor Kikalishvili himself acknowledges that he was apprehensive of the public's response to his unconventional treatment but felt that the writer's own unconventional life and deportment demanded it and justifies it. The decision to have Gamsakhurdia dressed in Georgian traditional garb was another one that was resolved on the basis of the novelist's national fervor and personal temperament, for Gamsakhurdia is to be ranked among writers of world renown. Amashukeli notes that many great artists of Georgia and the world (Rodin, Van Gogh, Gudiashvili, and others) have had their works condemned in their lifetime but been exonerated, and he believes that "coming generations" will accept it. Meanwhile, since the monument is as yet completed only in concrete, the sculptor still has time to take account of his own--and the public's--second thoughts before it is cast in bronze.

International

ALL GEORGIANS ARE INVOLVED IN SOCIALISM-IMPERIALISM STRUGGLE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 July 1983 page 3 carries an unsigned feature titled "The Power of Truth. Georgia on the World's Meridians" pegged to June Plenum statements on the need to ensure peaceful co-existence and avert nuclear war through mutual understanding among peoples, for which every channel must be utilized--from tourism to international fairs and exhibits. "In this cause, every worker in our republic can do his bit through honest labor on the job and civic dedication to the task of enhancing the republic's prestige." This is followed by four briefs on different aspects of Georgia's efforts in this regard. First, a group representing Portugal's Democratic Movement Party visits Tbilisi and is amazed at the republic's economic and cultural vitality. "The bourgeois press in Portugal would have us believe that Russification is rampant." Next, a Bulgarian trade representative discourses on opportunities to promote profitable trade between Georgia and Bulgaria. Third, a Finnish travel agent waxes enthusiastic over the delights of Georgia, noting that 3,000 Finns travel there yearly and many more would like to. Finally, the Georgian republic's exhibits at the Tokyo Fair are described and their huge popularity noted.

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGIST RESEARCHES INTER-ETHNIC HARMONY IN TBILISI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 July 1983 page 3 carries KOMUNISTI sociology expert Givi Logua's 900-word interview with Shirley Merion Kolack, a sociology professor from Lowell (Massachusetts) University who conducted a survey on "ethnic self-awareness and identification" among Tbilisi's multinational population. It was done via questionnaires translated into Russian and Georgian given to 50 persons of various nationalities from all walks of life. Kolack found that all ethnic groups lived in harmony and friendship, as witnessed inter alia by the fact that mixed marriages are common and that virtually all who were asked whether they would move to another republic for the sake of better living conditions responded No. She also found a strong sense of ethnic identification among all those surveyed and a desire to maintain traditions. There was no evidence of desire to conceal one's nationality, or of being suppressed. Again on the subject of mixed marriages, people approved but stated a preference for their own nationality. Kolack's findings are to be included in a book now in preparation. Asked whether she was well-accommodated in her research, Kolack said she was, adding that this undertaking also gave her a chance to view her own country and society from a distance.

Kolack's host was the Applied Sociology Kafedra of Tbilisi State University which has a friendship and cooperation agreement with Lowell University.

DOCUMENTS SHED LIGHT ON ATTEMPTED 17TH-CENTURY GEORGIA-SPAIN ALLIANCE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 31 July 1983 page 4 carries part I (2900 words) of a serial report by Dzhuansher Vateishvili, senior scientific associate in the Dzhavakhishvili Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnography, concerning the results of his research under a UNESCO grant

to investigate "Georgian Historical Relations With Western European Countries in the 17th and 18th Centuries." This first installment details the contents of documents he tracked down in Madrid and the nearby Simanca Archives--veritable "virgin documents" that shed light on Georgian King Teimuraz I's attempt to conclude a military alliance with Spain's Philip IV against Persia in 1626. Teimuraz's envoy to the Spanish court was the Catholic monk Nicephorus Irubakidze-Cholokashvili, known in Europe as Irbach, who bore letters "of utmost secrecy" addressed to Philip, also a letter of recommendation from Jerusalem's Patriarch Theophanus. Teimuraz represents himself to be a Catholic and his country to have the same Christian interests as Spain, and offers Philip his arms and men if Spain will join in a combined attack (with Spanish naval forces from Italy) against the Persians. Once the "foe is vanquished," Georgia's vast resources can be exploited for profitable trade between the two countries. The author stresses that although Teimuraz's offer was in terms of Georgian vassalage to Spain, it would really be one of "parity," inasmuch as the Georgian king had recently been victorious in battles against Shah Abbas and claimed that by tying down Persia's troops in Georgia he had in effect helped the Portuguese (hence Spanish) side in the naval battles with Persia in the Strait of Hormuz. This military alliance, then, would be designed not only to bolster the Georgians in their unequal conflicts with their more numerous and powerful infidel neighbors but also to promote Spain's ambitions "in the East India region."

TBILISI UNIVERSITY SIGNS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH SAARLAND UNIVERSITY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 July 1983 page 4 carries L. Khubuluri's 900-word article on a cooperation and exchange agreement concluded between Tbilisi State University and Saarland University at the end of the recent Georgian Culture Days in Saarbruecken. In an interview, TSU Rector Okudzhava discusses the various benefits the two schools will gain, including collaboration in all the sciences plus the chance to work for peace. Saarland University has outstanding scientific and research facilities. The agreement was obtained "not without obstacles, for not everyone is kindly disposed toward us there." Nevertheless, the Saarland University senate, after being thoroughly informed, approved it unanimously.

Political Affairs

KIRGHIZ RAYON PARTY PRAISED FOR INCLUDING WORKERS, WOMEN, MINORITIES

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 4, April 1983 pages 26 to 32 carries a 3,000-word article by G. Pyadukhov, a senior scholar at the Party History Institute under the KISSR CP Central Committee, on the experience of the Tyupskiy raykom in party work. Pyadukhov maintains that the events that befel the Polish United Workers Party since 1980 can serve as a lesson. The former leaders of Poland violated the regular progression of the building of socialism in the country and paid insufficient attention to ideological work. In contrast, in the USSR enhancing the role of the CPSU as leader of Soviet society has strengthened the party and organized its internal life correctly. An example of this course is the experience of the Tyupskiy rayon party organization. Of its 1,373 members and 91 candidate members, more than 80 percent are engaged in production. Since 1976 the number of communists in animal husbandry, the main economic sector in the rayon, has nearly doubled. At the present time 23.3 percent of the party organization consists of women, but this figure represents only 3 percent of all women. However, 40 percent of those accepted to candidacy are women. Great attention is paid to the national composition of the party organization: 63.5 percent of the Tyupskiy rayon communists are Kirghiz, 25.3 percent Russian, and the rest Ukrainians, Kazakhs, and others. Yet there are still some problems in the party organization; for instance, in 1981 not a single person was accepted into candidacy in 18 primary organizations. Communists in Tyupskiy Rayon constitute 8.3 percent of all adults in the rayon.

Economics

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION A REAL CONCERN IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 1 April 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word article on the efforts being made in Kirghizia to protect the environment and natural resources. Special commissions have been established for this purpose and are currently working actively, but the leaders of some enterprises, farms, ministries, and departments are inflicting damage upon the environment because of a lack of responsibility. The situation with polluted waters in the Lake Issyk-Kul area is particularly alarming, as was revealed in a recent investigation. In addition, equipment to filter out air pollutants is extremely scarce in enterprises; in the ministries investigated only 10-50 percent were outfitted with such devices, and those that existed were old or were

used poorly. Last year this situation did not improve. Two facilities in the Lake Issyk-Kul area are reported to have caused great damage to the soil, surface water, and lake water of the region because of some harmful chemicals and mineral fertilizers kept out in the open air that became mixed with rain water or were carried off by the wind. Several ministries are cited in the editorial as failing to spend the allotted funds for environmental protection. Several other articles on this topic were published in the same newspaper during April, including a 600-word article published 21 April 1983 page 4 and written by K. Tashiyev, head of the propaganda section of the presidium of the Central Soviet of the Kirghizia Society for the Protection of Nature. He reviews recent efforts made by his society in the realm of environmental protection, especially with regard to educating the public. The society also conducted investigations, as the result of which more than 500 written warnings were issued and 36 cases were turned over to the appropriate organs so that the guilty would be called to account. As for shortcomings in his society, he cites an unsatisfactorily low membership level, 47.3 percent, and some inadequate accounting and reporting procedures. On 15 April 1983 page 4 the newspaper published a 400-word article by A. Kochorbayev, a correspondent in Talas, on an incident that took place on 17 March of the current year. Dead fish began floating through the city on the Kara-Suu River, and local authorities had to stop residents from collecting the poisoned fish. Despite warnings not to do so, workers at the city's everyday life service combine had dumped a large quantity of chemicals after having cleaned clothes and processed furs. Each of the many dead [Schizothorax] fish with their spawn was worth 5 rubles at the state price.

PROPOSALS MADE IN KIRGHIZIA CONCERNING DRAFT ON LABOR COLLECTIVES

[Editorial Report] *Prunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN* in Kirghiz 15 April 1983 page 1 carries a 700-word article by S. Abdyldayev on the proposals made by some workers at a factory in Prunze in connection with the recently propagated draft on labor collectives and the expansion of their role in the administration of enterprises, institutions, and organizations. In addition to suggestions for subtracting days absent from work from a worker's vacation time and for higher pay for those working at a single enterprise 10-20, 30, or more years, there was a proposal by a shop Komsomol secretary designed to curtail labor turnover. According to her, if someone leaves work and then returns, his former rank should be ignored, and he should begin work at the lowest rank. In another 700-word article on the same page, a Komsomol secretary at a knitted wear association recommended that wording to the effect that release from work be carried out only with the approval of the members of the brigade be added to article 13 of the law. In the same newspaper 20 April 1983 page 2 is a 600-word article by correspondent I. Toktogulov on the proposals made at the Toktogul'skiy Rayon motor vehicle base in Talas Oblast. The head of the first-aid station recommended that the distribution of housing, cars, and plots of land be discussed and broadly resolved in the labor collective, because at present such matters are resolved by higher organs without the labor collective. Other workers took the occasion to complain that objectivity is not shown in the distribution of such things. A bookkeeper also complained that high-quality flour, tea, women's shoes, and other products, under the pretext that they are for herdsmen, do not reach the labor collectives at all. She proposed that these scarce goods be distributed to every establishment as much as possible, that their distribution be discussed among the collective, and that they be given to

hard-workers so as to raise the collective's interest in work. In addition, a worker complained about losses incurred while the collective is out on the farms helping with the harvest, claiming that the collective is in effect violating labor discipline because of this. The same page contains a 200-word article by a motor column leader, who maintains that the paragraph on taking into account the view of the labor collective in the appointment of leading workers to service gave rise to considerable debate in a meeting on the draft law. He thinks that the paragraph needs some additions and clarifications. Noting that some leaders are appointed even though they have brought about disorder in their former place of employment, he recommends that the signature of the labor collective be put on the reference given to a leader. The same newspaper 24 April 1983 page 2 carries a 700-word article by an unnamed special correspondent on proposals made at a meeting of the M.V. Frunze Agricultural Machinery Plant. A brigade leader claims that a probationary period of a week for a worker is far too short and recommends that it be designated as three months. He also proposes that the fact that a worker changes jobs three times in a single year be recorded in his passport on the third occasion. It is not enough to record these job shifts in a worker's labor book because some workers are able to evade having a work stint registered in their books. Another brigade leader complains that some heavy drinkers ignore the decision of a comrade's court to undergo treatment, and therefore she would like to see a provision added which would stipulate that the decision of the labor collective and the comrade's court must be a law for the person involved and that he must not be permitted to return to work unless he has been cured. The same newspaper 27 April 1983 page 3 carries a 150-word article by a weaver in Osh who recommends an addition to article 21 about the decisions of the labor collective being binding on the administration. She proposes that administration leaders who permit indifference and arbitrariness in the implementation of decisions bear responsibility by law. This is needed because some leaders often do what they feel like doing if they do not agree with the collective.

KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL MEMBERS GO OFF TO WORK AT OSKOL COMBINE

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 16 April 1983 page 1 carries a 600-word article by N. Kaparov, a special correspondent, on the departure of 150 members of the Kirghizia Komsomol for the city of Staryy Oskol in Belgorod Oblast, where they will be taking part in an All-Union effort, the construction of the L.I. Brezhnev Electrometallurgical Combine. The Komsomol volunteers are reported to have come from various parts of Kirghizia, and most of them are young people with work experience in agriculture, industry, or construction. The correspondent quotes the remarks of one girl with a Kirghiz name who was inspired by A. Fadeyev's "Young Guards" to join the detachment to Oskol.

IRRIGATION PLANS IN KIRGHIZIA SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 29 April 1983 page 1 carries an 800-word article by T. Shamshidinov, a correspondent not on the newspaper staff, on plans for irrigation and land improvement in Kirghizia in the near future. He presents the remarks of the deputy director of the Kirghiz Water Resources Planning Institute Kerish Ibrayev, who maintains that irrigation works are being given special attention during this five-year plan period. This year, for instance, 11,000 hectares of new land will be reclaimed, and 35,500

hectares of land will be improved. Ibrayev discusses the Ala-Archa reservoir with a capacity of 170 million cubic meters which is being established north of Frunze. He mentions numerous other projects, including one in which four new sovkhoses are to be set up in Kalininakiy and Panfilovski Rayons primarily to supply sugar-beet seed for other Union republics. In addition, nearly 80 wells are supposed to be dug to obtain further sources of water.

CONSTRUCTION DELAYS AT KIRGHIZ GOLD MINE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 29 April 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by T. Mamytov, a special correspondent for the newspaper, on the gold mine combine being built at present in Toguz-Torounskiy Rayon (Naryn Oblast). According to plan, the gold mine combine is to be handed over for use in 1985 under the general contractorship of the No 264 mechanized mobile column of the Chuypromstroy trust. In 1982 subcontractor organizations overfulfilled their plans, but such work could not change the overall situation of the column, because construction materials did not reach the site in full measure or on time. Mamytov states that it is not possible to conceal that there are shortfalls in the supply of materials even now and that the level of supply is even lower this year than last. Delays range from several days to several months. In 1982, for instance, 3,250 tons of cement were ordered, but only 3,195 tons were delivered, 1,324 tons of rolled metal were ordered, but only 291 tons delivered, and so forth. In the rest of the article, Mamytov discusses the valuable work of some construction brigades at the gold mine site.

FARM PROFITABILITY IN KIRGHIZIA UNSATISFACTORY

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 4, April 1983 pages 40 to 46 carries a 2,800-word article by Abdyamat Chonoyev, chairman of the KISSR State Committee on Prices, on the prices paid for agricultural products and the profitability of farms in Kirghizia. He points out that the growth of production expenditures in the republic for such materials as fuel, spare parts, fertilizers, etc., has outpaced the growth of gross production. Thus a highly important means of managing the agro-industrial complex is the establishment of prices. After explaining some recent changes in the pricing structure, Chonoyev complains that the leaders of many farms fail to give sufficient attention to using material, labor, and financial resources economically and operating their farms profitably. In 1981 the profitability of 387 kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the republic in crop and livestock yield was just 17.9 percent, which is 2.5 percent lower than in 1980. In addition, 84 sovkhoses, or 41 percent of the total, operated at a loss amounting to 29 million rubles. Chonoyev then provides numerous examples of varying profitability rates among certain farms or regions. He also notes that in 1980 farms suffered losses of 3 million rubles due to improper storage, 50 million rubles due to livestock fatalities, and 2.7 million due to the theft of livestock production. He attributes the rise in production costs for some agricultural products to the low level of economic knowledge among farm leaders and blames local party, soviet, and agricultural organs for a lack of sufficient exactingness in the financial affairs of farms. According to Chonoyev, it is necessary to acknowledge that the practice of raising the purchase prices of many basic types of agricultural goods since a 1965 CPSU Central Committee plenum has given rise among some leaders to an incorrect

opinion that it does not matter how output is raised, because the state will pay all the expenditures and to admit that such views have led to leaders' not feeling responsible for the waste they themselves permit. He also criticizes the frequent cheating of farms, sometimes on a large scale, in the accountings made by procurement organizations and processing enterprises. As a result of investigations in 1982 into such deception, nearly 1 million rubles in funds were returned to farms.

PROBLEMS ON PASTURE LANDS IN KIRGHIZIA SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 4, April 1983 pages 75 to 80 carries a 2,800-word article by V. Shikhotov, deputy director of the Kirghizia Research Institute for Pasture and Fodder Technology, examining present-day problems on the 9.1 million hectares of natural pasture lands in Kirghizia. Shikhotov cites data on the significance of pastures and meadows for livestock raising in the republic, but notes that because of unsystematic use and the inadequacy of measures to improve these lands, the average yield has declined from 8.4 quintals per hectare in 1931 to 4.3-5.1 in 1975-1978. In fact, it is possible to state that there remains no pasture that has not experienced a drop in productivity to some degree. He then discusses in some detail various problem areas--the poor use of fertilizers, the spread of weeds and harmful plants, inadequate irrigation, the improper utilization of fenced-in lands, and the shortage of agronomists specializing in pasture use. For instance, the effect of fertilizer use is sometimes only to increase the number of weeds in pastures. The KISSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways completed none of the eight landing strips projected to be built for the purpose of aerial fertilization during 1976-1980. At the present time more than a third of all the pastures in the republic are covered with harmful grasses that livestock do not eat. While at least three or four helicopters per year should be used in spraying herbicides on such plants, only one helicopter is so allotted, and that not every year. Some fences on pastures last only two or three years as the result of neglect. Also, only about 14 agronomists work to improve pasture use, and they are not provided with transportation. Thus they work mainly at collecting data and making reports.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KIRGHIZ HISTORICAL NOVEL CRITICIZED, DEFENDED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 7 April 1983 pages 4 and 5 carries a 3,200-word article by Sharshenebek Umotaliyev on the issue of the positive hero in contemporary Kirghiz literature. Umotaliyev devotes three-fourths of his article to a general discussion of the place of the positive hero in socialist realist literature, illustrating his points with favorable remarks about Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov's novel "Day Longer Than a Century" and two other works. But in the last part of his article he criticizes the recent novel by Kirghiz writer Kachkynbay Osmonaliyev, "Clash of the Nomads." The novel concerns the struggles of the Kirghiz in the 19th century, but Umotaliyev complains that there is very little about a major event of that time, the dealings of the Kirghiz with the Kokand Khanate, and much about various tribal battles. Umotaliyev maintains that a writer has a responsibility to portray the major tendencies of history and that he has no right to distort the truth. He

contends, "this novel is full of distortions from beginning to end. In the first place the author distorts historical events." He presents a segment from the novel concerning the relationship of the Kirghiz and Kazakhs with the Dzungars and maintains that the presentation of history in it conforms neither to any official history nor to oral tradition. Instead of a portrayal of the role of the people, who in reality are the ones to make history, the author has placed oppressors in the foreground. However, the oppression of the Kokand khanate is not illustrated sufficiently. Umutaliyev concludes his article by stating that there is absolutely no word in the novel about the Kirghiz people's joining with Russia, the major event of the 19th century, and that the publication of the novel in such a form cannot result in the success of the author's creative endeavor.

Yet two weeks later 21 April 1983 pages 4 and 5 the same newspaper published a 3,100-word article by Bekdash Shamshiyev, also on the positive hero, which defends Osmonaliyev's novel. Shamshiyev acknowledges that the work is not without its flaws, but the point is that the work should be evaluated objectively. He claims that the novel has at least five heroes who come from among the people and who point out the futility of the tribal wars and battles depicted in the novel. In fact, all the events in the novel fulfill the task of explaining the historical significance of the voluntary joining of the Kirghiz people to Russia. True, the rapid shift of events and the lack of a main hero detract from the effectiveness of the novel, but it is still a valuable presentation of the era. Shamshiyev states that it would have been correct if its critic Sh. Umutaliyev had not limited himself to making groundless accusations towards the work and had rather analyzed its ideological-aesthetic nature. This article of Shamshiyev's is not, however, just concerned with Osmonaliyev's "Clash of the Nomads." He begins his article with a favorable assessment of Aytmatov's novel "Day Longer Than a Century," which, as a work devoted to a profound investigation of the multifaceted nature of great social-political and spiritual changes, recalls the contemporary Latin American novel in its artistic construction. Shamshiyev also favorably discusses the historical novel "Life in the Wink of an Eye" by Onkon Dankeyev. He maintains that the premature death of the work's main hero before he could achieve any of his goals does not lower the optimistic spirit of the novel. But he criticizes the portrayal of one character who believes in social equality and thus appears to possess progressive views but who in fact does not come close to the novel's logical formation and stands out artificially. Shamshiyev states that the novel covers the same period in the Kirghiz people's past as the works of some older generation writers, such as T. Kasymbekov's novel "Broken Sword," which tell of the torment and suffering of the destitute people in the days of social inequality. [Shamshiyev's reference to "Broken Sword" is interesting in the light of the fact that less than a month later it was criticized by KISSR Party chief Usubaliyev in a major speech, SOVETSKAYA KIRGHIZIYA 20 May 1983 page 3. Usubaliyev at that time noted: Kasymbekov's BROKEN SWORD also evidences a passion for excessive naturalism in the battle scenes and an unobjective portrayal of certain historical events and personalities. It seems that the republic writer's union ought to get together with scholars and historians to help the author understand his mistakes and correct them. The novel could only gain from it.)

MORE EFFECTIVE ATHEIST EDUCATION NEEDED IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 21 April 1983 page 2 carries a 1,300-word article by M. Abdyldayev, a sector head at the KISSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Institute, on the need for an integrated approach to atheist education. One of the undertakings that has been shown to be effective in atheist education is the conducting of sociological surveys on religious belief. Such investigations provide opportunities to find out about the activities of religious figures and the reasons for religious belief, as well as about the demographic character of believers. But according to Abdyldayev, insufficient attention has been paid to sociological surveys. In addition, the criteria of effectiveness in atheist work have sometimes not been supported by an empirical base, and sufficient theoretical thought has not been given to experience. He wonders how useful it is if atheist lectures are conducted with the participation of only six or seven people. He also notes that in several rayons of the republic the number of lectures on atheism has declined considerably in recent years. The Kirghiz-language woman's magazine KYRGYZSTAN AYALDARY No 4, April 1983 on pages 1 and 2 of the special center section carries a 1,000-word article by K. Shamenova, a scientist at the same Philosophy and Law Institute, on the need for atheist education among rural young people. She maintains that the consciousness of some young people has a certain contradictoriness; in their consciousness religious and materialistic views are encountered equally. Yet according to sociological surveys conducted by the Institute, only 0.9 percent of the believers have ever read the Quran, and only some have read portions of it. Thus, those engaged in atheist education should adopt a differential approach towards young people, taking into consideration their knowledge of science and technology and their unfamiliarity with formal religion. In the Kirghiz-language Komsomol newspaper LENINCHIL JASH 9 April 1983 page 2 is a 1,100-word article by B. Elebesov, a scientist at the KISSR Pedagogical Research Institute, on the importance of atheist education for young people. He provides an example of the daughter of a village mullah who received personal attention from social organizations, overcame her wavering position, and abandoned religious belief. Much work still remains to be done in atheist work in the republic. Last year during the drought sacrifices were made on the initiative of village mullahs in many villages. In the sacrificial ceremonies much livestock was slaughtered and alcohol drunk, but there was no rain forthcoming. Only hard work by peasants managed to overcome the drought. Elebesov notes that some young people do not draw the correct conclusions from various difficult situations in life and give heed to the propaganda of believers.

DRAMA BY KIRGHIZ PLAYWRIGHT BAYJIYEV PREMIERES

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 22 April 1983 page 3 carries a photo and 100-word caption under the rubric "Premiere" on a page devoted to literature and art. According to the caption, the collective of the N.K. Krupskaya Republic Russian Drama Theater is offering a new play, a drama by playwright Mar Bayjiyev entitled "Long-Distance Train" [literally, "Train on a Long Journey"]. The play's producer and set designers are named, as are the eight performers--L. Yasinovskiy, M. Filimonov, T. Rodkina, G. Stepanova, A. Ovsey, Yu. Dubenko, V. Skoropis', and RSFSR actress T. Karatayeva [i.e., apparently not indigenous Central Asians]. [This play was

criticized severely for an excessively negative portrayal of Soviet life in an article by E. Kaldarov in SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN 18 May 1983 page 3. Subsequently, it was criticized in similar terms by the Frunze gorkom and by KISSR Party chief Usubaliyev, but apparently only in the Kirghiz-language press.] Notices about the actual premieres of the play were given on page 4 of the same newspaper on 20 April 1983 (for that evening) and on 26 and 27 April 1983 (for 27 April 1983).

Political Affairs

TURKMEN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM STRESSES SHORTCOMINGS IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 1 July 1983 pp 1-4 carries a 7200-word report on the 12th plenum of the Turkmen CP Central Committee. "In the republic there are now 387 peoples universities, 173 lecture bureaus and 700 clubs of various kinds. More than 23,000 lecturers, 13,636 political informers and 44,468 agitators are conducting lecture propaganda." It is stressed that "actively combatting antisovietism and anticommunism must be the constant orientation of the work of party committees and mass propaganda. Counterpropaganda must enter into all types of ideational-educational work as a component part, and must be conducted consequently and competently." It is added that "some party committees and primary party organizations have been unable to rid themselves of formalism, lack of organization, inflexibility and lagging behind; this reduces their effectiveness and leads to poor results."

TURKMEN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESULTS SUMMARIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 7 July 1983 p 1 carries a 1400-word lead editorial summarizing the results of the 12th plenum of the Turkmen CP Central Committee. The article notes that "one of the reasons for the mistakes in developing the economy of Krasnovodsk and Tashauz oblasts, and of some rayons in Chardzhou and Mary oblasts, is that educational work in workers collectives is not being taken seriously. Sometimes, party committees analyze the reasons for the lagging behind of production collectives poorly and do not evaluate the work situation realistically." It adds that "despite a drop in production figures of a rayon, city or enterprise, there are still period of inattentiveness and disinterest in mass political work. Practice shows that where a focus on ideological concerns is not assured, negative situations emerge, such as replacing active organizational work with the pretense of work, substituting nonchalance for concrete evidence, and formalism for innovation."

CALL FOR GREATER ENTHUSIASM IN PARTY RANKS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 12 July 1983 p 1 carries an 1100-word lead editorial calling for greater diligence and harder work among party members. "Certainly there has been a forward movement in

developing the economy and implementing social and cultural measures. Yet the possibilities are not fully utilized everywhere. Some party organizations and communists do not demonstrate a high degree of diligence and are unable to play a true avant-garde role in the struggle to fulfill state plans or socialist commitments." A machine building factory and a construction materials production unit in Ashkhabad and Mary respectively are used as bad examples: "in these collectives, as a consequence of mass political work and the organization of socialist competition not meeting present demand and of the weakness in labor organization and poor utilization of working time and reserves, the semi-annual production quotas have not been met. Party organizations and communists are not demonstrating enough diligence in directing the power of the collectives into straightening out existing shortcomings." Other similar examples are cited.

KOMSOMOL PLENUM DISCUSSES ANTI-RELIGIOUS MEASURES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 July 1983 p 1 carries a 200-word Turkmeninform dispatch on a plenum of the T.SSR Komsomol Central Committee. J. Charyeva, first secretary of the TuSSR Komsomol Central Committee, and other speakers "discussed the unity of ideological, political, labor and moral education as a sophisticated focal point of educational work, affirming the close relationship between ideological duties and educating the youth in the spirit of friendship and socialist internationalism, and the forms and methods of anti-religious propaganda." Also speaking at the plenum was B. Karayev, director of the Propaganda and Agitation section of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

Economics

STATISTICS SHOW INDUSTRIAL ADVANCES, CONSUMER GOODS SHORTAGES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 July 1983 p 2 carries a 1200-word article by A. Pirgulyev, chief of the TsSSR Central Statistical Administration, in which he says that "in the last two and a half years of the five-year plan workers increased general production by 8 percent. In this period 102.6 percent of the industrial production plan was achieved." Singled out for praise are "Turkmenglavenergoda" and production in the TuSSR Ministries of the Food Industry and Cotton Processing; others noted positively were the factories "Turkmengazprom" and "Glavgaragumstroy." However, "numerous enterprises and factories were unable to fulfill contractual obligations to buyers." This applies to "the Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry, the Cotton Refining Industry, Light Industry, Meat and Dairy Products Industry, Local Industry and Internal Affairs."

FOOD PROGRAM AND RURAL CONSUMERS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 July 1983 p 2 carries a 1400-word article by M. Ovezova, chairman of the State Trade and Consumer Cooperative Workers Union, in which increases in rural trade resulting from the Food Program are stressed. To implement the goals of the Food Program measures such as "strengthening the material-technical base of the consumer cooperative, broadening the trade network, making wide use of progressive

management in trade services, increasing buying and selling of scarce agricultural products and creating maximum service convenience for the population" have been taken. Ovezova adds that "consumer cooperatives serve more than 66 percent of the population. There are now close to 3,500 cooperative trade enterprises in rural areas which last year approached a turnover of 950 million rubles -- an increase of 13 percent over 1980." Certain shortcomings persist: "some stores carry staples only sporadically; the same applies to goods in high demand by the rural population." Also, "it is no secret that there are occasions when trade regulations are violated, sometimes even grossly so. In this question significant action and an unremitting struggle by union committees and public control is necessary."

TURKMEN STUDY SHOWS UNDEREMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 July 1983 p 2 carries a 2000-word article by A. Yusupova discussing the underemployment of women in Turkmen agriculture. A survey of kolkhozes in Mary rayon established that "hundreds of young women do not take part in production in kolkhozes." The first secretary of the rayon komsomol has said that "6,032 women belong to the rayon Komsomol, of whom 5,883 have never worked in production." Also, "in 'Kommunizm' kolkhoz 13 women completed the course in machine operation of whom only two now work in production." Numerous other examples are cited. Juma Charyev, a school inspector in the Mary rayon peoples education department, said: "Had kolkhoz chairmen managed to concentrate on worker strength correctly, had they used technology according to demands, had individual talks been held with people in the kolkhoz settlement and had they been motivated to work, the problem would have been overcome." At the outset of the article it was noted that "only 78.9 percent of the yearly cotton harvest quota was achieved."

POOR VEGETABLE SUPPLY FOR NEBITDAG INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 15 July 1983 p 3 carries a 500-word article by S. Guljanov noting that workers in the heavy industries of Nebitdag are poorly supplied with fresh vegetables. It is stressed that "fruits and vegetables are not regularly distributed to trading points. They are sold in stalls for one or two days and then will not be found for a week." It is pointed out that "there is a lack of coordination between the city organization for the fruit and vegetable trade and the points of origin." It is added that "incoming products must reach the workers quickly. But they are not correctly stored here. Although one reason is that vegetables sent from preparation points are of low quality, in many cases local trading organizations are unprepared to receive them. Of the 49 vegetable trading stalls in the city and environs, only 22 have refrigeration rooms of which half are not working." It is recommended that local party and soviet organizations look into the problem.

MECHANIZATION OF MANUAL LABOR LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 16 July 1983 p 1 carries an 1100-word lead editorial noting that at a joint plenum in 1981, scientific-technical societies and rationalizers discussed the mechanization of heavy and manual labor. "As a result, a far-reaching decree was adopted and

positive measures were announced; yet these measures still remain on paper. Nothing has been done to implement these measures." It adds that "if one studies the causes of this lack of success, one sees that in some places the decrees were not implemented to a sufficient extent, while in most places the decrees were generally forgotten." August trade union meetings are asked to take appropriate measures.

DESERTS INSTITUTE STUDIES GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 July 1983 p 2 carries a 900-word article by A. Atayev, Candidate of Economic Sciences, on the exploitation of water lying beneath barren regions. "2.14 million of the republic's 21 million hectares of land with water, or 10.6 percent, receive water through the ground." Noting that this resource is especially great in West Turkmenistan, Atayev adds that "45-60 percent of the cattle and camels in Asenguly and Gyzylerek rayons consume water collected from the ground. In Krasnovodsk oblast as a whole, 22.4 percent receive water this way. With regard to animal husbandry, this means that "one could collect between 94 and 332 million cubic meters of water from barren and semi-barren regions. This is 8 to 10 times more than necessary for the cattle and camels in our republic at the present time." In order to tap this water, wells would have to be dug. "But these do not permit the full and economical exploitation of ground water because much of it is absorbed into the ground or evaporates." By creating sweet water basins, however, much of this water can be used. "It does not require a great investment. According to our calculation, 17 to 20 rubles are needed to create one hectare of summer pasture. This would increase the productivity of active pastures 2 to 3 times. Under the conditions of the central Karakum, 44 cattle could be maintained on a hundred hectares over the year; in West Turkmenistan, this would be 37 cattle. The investment would pay for itself in 4 or 5 years."

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES TO IMPROVE COORDINATION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 26 July 1983 p 1 carries an 1100-word lead editorial remarking on the relative success of agro-industrial enterprises in meeting their quotas for the first six months of 1983. "However, a group of soviets of agroindustrial enterprises are not showing enough initiative in meeting the obligations, and are not paying enough attention to perfecting the mutual economic participation of all the links of the agroindustrial complex nor to improving the coordination of their work." Animal husbandry in Asenguly, Garabekevul, Sayat and Lenin rayons are cited in this regard. Soviets of peoples deputies are asked to concern themselves in "creating the necessary conditions for the high productivity of all the workers" as well as in resolving "questions in improving living conditions, trade, medical and cultural services for agricultural workers."

CHEMISTRY AS A COUNTERBALANCE TO RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 1 July 1983 p 3 carries an 1100-word article by O. Garlyev, senior teacher at the No. 1 Middle School in Garabekevul rayon, on methods of teaching natural sciences to counteract religious influences. "Chemistry and similar sciences are very important in revealing religious and false ideas about the growth of nature and society because they are based on facts, correctly executed experiments, experiences and results seen and confirmed in life." A number of experiments which can be conducted from the 7th through 10th grade are described.

JOURNALISTS' SEMINAR ON LEGAL EDUCATION FOR WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 July 1983 p 3 carries a 200-word Turkmeninform dispatch on a meeting of republic journalists on the theme "The Role of Mass Information and Propaganda Measures in giving a Legal Education to Workers according to the Demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the June 1983 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee." The report was given by D.M. An, deputy minister of the TuSSR Ministry of Justice. Speakers noted "the important role of mass information means in explaining Soviet laws directed against waste and... against violations of state and labor discipline."

WRITERS UNION CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 16 July 1983 p 2 carries a 1600-word article by T. Gurbanov, chairman of the TuSSR Writers Union, in which current problems are discussed. Among them: "in our republic much is done for the study of Russian. However, it is not that there are not problems to be worked out. In this context, the help our literature can give us is not minor. But few books by our Turkmen writers are translated into Russian, and there are few picture books for children. Also, one has to concede that our writers themselves have not conducted strong propaganda for this language of international participation."

APATHY AMONG CULTURE WORKERS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 22 July 1983 p 3 carries a 500-word article by Geldi Garajayev on a meeting in Mary at which "work done by culture and art administrations in Mary oblast to prepare for the 60th jubilee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party was examined." It was found that "culture administrations have not given enough thought to planning their work according to the social and economic situation of the oblast and that there are even club and library workers who do not know the amount of the population, their level of knowledge or production activity in the territory they serve. The circulation of social political books and children's books has fallen off. Some workers in autoclubs and travelling libraries, as well as park workers, have still not fully entered into the work of preparing for the jubilee."

JUBILEE COMMITTEE FINDS PREPARATIONS MOVING SLOWLY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 31 July 1983 p 4 carries a 400-word Turkmeninform dispatch on a meeting on preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Turkmenistan SSR and the Turkmen Communist Party. The meeting was chaired by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee. While many preparations are proceeding on schedule, "some party and soviet organs, ministries and leading organizations announced that they could not guarantee fulfillment of the measures of the Turkmen CP CC. The situation came about because some objects to be done for the jubilee were not started on time in some oblasts."

FOCUS ON RURAL LIBRARY SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 9 July 1983 p 1 carries a 1000-word lead editorial noting that "the readership in mass, scientific-technical and specialized libraries in Turkmenistan is better than 1,700,000. There are more than three thousand libraries with holdings of 22 million books." With regard to village libraries, "44 library systems, which have been centralized, serve the village population. Under conditions of a unified system, joining 1,074 branches of rural libraries, they have increased the help given to kolkhoz workers, sovkhoz workers and agricultural specialists." Also, "travelling libraries and library points now total more than 2,000 and serve 13 percent of the rural population. But in some places the work of libraries does not correspond to present demand. The propagandizing of literature is not sufficiently connected with either the demands of building communism or events occurring in public or cultural life. In the struggle against situations like drunkenness, alienation, labor discipline violations or religious conceptions, books are poorly utilized. Also, the promotion of books which expose bourgeois ideology is far from the present demand."

'ZNANIYE' SOCIETY TO RAISE LEVEL OF PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 21 July 1983 p 1 carries a 300-word Turkmeninform report on the "joint plenum of the republic, Ashkhabad oblast and city 'Bilim' Society administrations and of the republic council of peoples universities." The further improvement of Znaniye Society lectures were discussed, as was perfecting the work of TuSSR Znaniye Society organizations. The report was given by A. Babayev, chairman of the Znaniye Society administration, Corresponding-Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and President of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences. "The reporter and other speakers announced successes gained in conducting propaganda among the population, and discussed the necessity to raise the propaganda level, to indoctrinate workers in the spirit of friendship and socialist internationalism along with the brilliant revolutionary, militant and work traditions of the older generation, as well as the necessity for ideological workers to reveal the ideological sabotage of imperialism." To counteract shortcomings, they were exhorted to "strengthen their role in giving workers a work, moral, esthetic, military-patriotic and atheistic education."

International

SOVIET-AFGHANI RIVER TRADE HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVIET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 27 July 1983 p 4 carries a 200-word Turkmeninform dispatch reporting that "after the April Revolution the amount of cargo brought into the Afghanistan Democratic Republic increased roughly three times. Machinery, tools and petroleum products are brought into the friendly country via the Soviet port of Termez and the Afghani port of Khayraton, as are the building materials for new construction undertaken by the Soviet Union in order to build up the economy of Afghanistan. Rivermen and harbor workers of the two ports work together harmoniously. Since the beginning of this year along some tens of thousands of tons over the plan have been brought into the Afghanistan Democratic Republic. Cotton, wool and dried fruits enter the Soviet Union from Afghanistan."

Political Affairs

SLIPPAGE FROM PARTY CONVICTIONS BLASTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 July 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word double-column lead editorial titled "Communist Conviction." The editorial refers to warning signals and letters from workers reaching the offices of party committees, people's control organs, and newspapers with information that actions contrary to the Soviet way of life and to socialist morality are being taken. The editorial demands that party organizations wage an intense struggle against such deficiencies and assess every case of the slightest deviation from the CPSU Rules, the Leninist norms of party life, and the principles of communist morality. It stresses that party organizations must ensure that every communist, regardless of his position, carry out the demands of the CPSU Rules.

IMPROVEMENTS TARGETED IN IDEOLOGICAL FIELD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 July 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,800-word double-column lead editorial titled "Ideological Work is the Most Important Task of Communist Construction." The editorial points out that there exists in the republic a variety of forms and methods of ideologically influencing the masses, a consistent program for instruction of Marxist-Leninist doctrines and economics, and a material base for ideological, political, and mass cultural education. However, following the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 11th Plenum of the CPUZ Central Committee that dealt with ideological issues, ideological workers must reorganize their efforts and orient them toward future demands. Their tasks include elevating their work to the level demanded at the stage of developed socialism, training cadres with the ability to work with different population groups, ensuring that ideological and theoretical work in the field of social sciences is at a high level, educating workers in a spirit of socialist and proletarian internationalism, and instilling in them a Marxist-Leninist worldview, loyalty to the ideals of communism, a feeling that they are the true bosses of the country, and a revulsion for alien ideology and morality. In propagandizing the party's nationality and other policies ideological workers must take into account the national traditions, psychology, and cultural peculiarities of each nationality, and concentrate on the idea that national flourishing depends on the rapprochement and unity of all Soviet peoples. The editorial stresses that the press is the party's most important ideological weapon. Every issue of every newspaper and journal must merit the attention of readers. The rayon press must cover all problems of local

life. The press must be founded on truth and realism: "The tendencies of being afraid to enter a fair discussion of current problems and of covering up or keeping silent about shortcomings and difficulties are completely alien to the spirit of our press."

ZNANIYE CHAIRMAN SURVEYS LECTURE TRENDS, PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 July 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by S. Ziyodullayev, chairman of the Uzbekistan Znaniye Society and Academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "The Words of the Lecturer's Heart." Ziyodullayev reports that the republic chapter of Znaniye has 150,000 members organized into 7,500 primary organizations. Its lecturers cooperate with the Uzsovsprof, Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee, Turkestan Military District's Political Administration, and other public organs and creative unions. Znaniye is taking steps to supply its lecturers with current information on the international situation and issues of domestic and foreign policies to allow them to effectively respond to the frequent questions of listeners. Presently, the administration of Znaniye is focusing on a plan covering the volume of lecture propaganda and its thematic orientation with respect to the composition of audiences. It is intensifying its study of public opinion and the demands of various categories of listeners. A number of problems could be solved by research on the effectiveness of lecture propaganda, introduction of a system of collection and analysis of frequently asked questions, and preparation and dissemination of scientific answers to such questions. Ziyodullayev acknowledges the existence of numerous deficiencies in the management of lecture propaganda. There are too few lectures being read on increasing labor productivity, on developing socialist competition, and on criticizing bourgeois falsifications of the social progress of Central Asian republics. More attention must be devoted to legal awareness, ethical problems, modern economic thinking, and the accomplishments of socialism.

PARTY CREDITED WITH UZBEK PROGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 July 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "The Party of Communist Construction." The editorial states that the present and future accomplishments of the republic are due to the intellectual and practical guidance of the party and the implementation of its nationality policy. By virtue of the friendship of peoples and above all with the help of "our older brother, the great Russian people" a broadly developed modern industry arose in Uzbekistan, its agriculture was completely transformed, and its science and culture flourished in an unparalleled development: "And we have achieved these peaks of elevation which are the envy of the most developed capitalist countries thanks to the Leninist leadership of the CPSU and of one of its militant and leading detachments the Uzbek Communist Party."

KASHKADARYA OBKOM REVAMPS PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 July 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Q. Ochilov, Chief of the Department of Organizational and Party Affairs of the Kashkadarya Obkom, titled "Militancy is an Important Factor." Ochilov discusses measures taken by the obkom to strengthen

the organization of primary party organizations and increase the vanguardism of communists and the party's influence in labor collectives. Presently 31,000 communists are organized into 1,396 primary party organizations, 1,358 shop party organizations, and over 1,000 party groups. Leadership of the primary party organizations has been considerably improved with recent elections of young, energetic and knowledgeable secretaries, 30 percent of whom are technical engineers and agricultural specialists, 17 percent workers and farmers, and 3.6 percent women. The obkom regularly reviews reports of primary party organizations in order to correctly orient their work and provide the right assistance. The obkom is especially concerned that primary party organizations understand the rights provided them in the CPSU Rules to exercise control over administrative actions and improve their utilization of these rights. There remain a number of serious shortcomings in the activities of various party organizations. They must very strongly improve their supervision over the execution of decisions, their selection and placement of cadres, and their mass political work.

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS SAID RESPONSIBLE FOR POOR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES RESEARCH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 July 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by M. Abrorov, Secretary of the Party Organization of the Presidium of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "The Responsibility of the Scholar." Abrorov states that his party organization provides practical assistance to the presidium by pointing out measures to strengthen the material-technological base, improve the training of science cadres, increase integration of science and production, and raise the level of research in the social sciences. He points out that the current level of research being conducted at various establishments in the academy system does not meet today's standards. Some scientists do not have adequate theoretical and professional training, and their research doesn't relate to production requirements or take into account production costs and availability of raw materials. The vanguard role of the 1,700 communists in the academy system must become a basic factor in ensuring the activism and productivity of science collectives. Every scholar must be motivated to work on the most important problems of scientific communism, philosophy, political economics, and history. There are party organizations in the academy system that confine themselves to general economic questions and neglect ideological and mass political affairs. Because of this the creative atmosphere among scholars is harmed by insolence, arrogance, and procrastination. This situation is particularly severe at the Astronomy Institute. Abrorov states that primary party organizations must make a better contribution to improving the professional training and civil maturity of cadres at all links, and to orienting their research to ideological and educational trends.

LENIN'S FIGHT FOR CENTRALISM RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 July 1983 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,000-word essay by Docent and Cand of History N. Abduazizova titled "At the Wellsprings of the Communist Party." Written in conjunction with the 80th anniversary of the 2nd RSDRP Congress this essay outlines Lenin's activities between 1898 and 1903 and stresses his insistence on party centralism at the 1903 Congress. The author states: "Lenin waged a relentless, merciless struggle against any sort of manifestation contrary to the revolutionary principles of Marxism, and against the ideology of the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie, revisionism, right and left opportunism, social chauvinists, and national deviationists, and through this struggle strengthened and tempered the party."

TRADE MINISTER INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 July 1983 carries on page 3 an 800-word newspaper interview with Madamin Gasanov, UzSSR Ministry of Trade, titled "The Customer Must Be Satisfied." In this interview taken in conjunction with Trade Workers Day Gasanov is asked his thoughts on stores carrying a lot of industrial goods that consumers don't want. He replies that a number of industrial enterprises continue to produce such goods because they fail to adequately study the changing demands of consumers. At the same time the trade sector is unable to properly advertise its products. Gasanov also points out that trade organizations are not exercising their right to insist on quality and variety according to the orders and contracts they have with industrial enterprises, and they are not taking steps to get unwanted goods out of production. Asked what is being done to improve service provided by trade workers Hasanov notes that some additional measures were adopted on this subject at a recent expanded assembly of the ministry's collegium. Measures call for leaders to strictly adhere to work schedules, to eliminate cases of cheating customers and embezzlement, and to organize their work so that trade regulations are not violated in stores and dining places. He acknowledges that customer service is far below standard, and stresses that it is the duty of sales persons to help customers select the goods most suitable to them and to thank them for their purchases.

CHAIRMAN SURVEYS CONSUMER CO-OP FIELD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 July 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Z. Sirojev, chairman of the Administration of the "Uzbek Union of Consumers' Societies", titled "The Contribution of Co-op Workers." Writing in conjunction with International Cooperatives Day Sirojev provides figures on the expansion and development of consumer co-ops in the republic. During 1981-1982 retail trade turnover increased 19 percent and production of goods 24 percent at co-op enterprises. Services to the rural population improved. There are now nearly 22,000 retail trade enterprises in rayon centers and on farms, including 7,600 specialized stores, 360 univernags and trade centers, and 13,500 self-service stores. Presently the consumer co-op system operates more than 10,000 modern restaurants and cafes that can accommodate 400,000 diners at a time. During 1983 co-op organizations will make available to the population 674 million rubles worth of goods, including 350 million rubles worth of food products. They will buy 100,000 tons of meat and close to two million tons of fruits and vegetables from the population. Presently, 185,000 people work in trade, public dining, purchasing, production and other sectors of the republic co-op system, a figure annually enlarged by 50,000 young people who come to work on komsomol passes. Uzbekistan's ties with foreign cooperative organizations have also been expanding. Co-op delegations from 50 countries have come to the republic in the last five years. This year such delegations will come from Hungary, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Argentina, Greece, and Portugal. Sirojev also remarks that serious shortcomings exist in trade organizations and consumer services, and demands from co-op workers that they fight violations of trade regulations, improve services, supply goods needed by the population, and increase production of industrial goods.

RAILROAD TRANSPORT UNDER FOOD MINISTRY SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 July 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word article under the "At the UzSSR People's Control Committee" rubric titled "Railroad Cars Must be Productively Used." The republic people's control committee conducted an investigation of how enterprises subordinate to the UzSSR Ministry of the Food Industry are carrying out party and state directives to productively use railroad cars, accelerate loading and unloading processes, and intensify the development of railroad transport and storage. Investigation revealed that in 1982 and January-April 1983 39,000 cars, or 48 percent of those in use on the ministry's railroad network, were way behind schedule. In 1982 the average down time was over nine hours per car, and thus far in 1983 the average has been six hours. Some 1,756,000 rubles in fines have been collected from these enterprises because of late freight deliveries. Only three of the eight measures adopted by the republic party and government to improve rail transport in the 11th Five-Year Plan have been implemented by the ministry. Construction or reconstruction of railroad and storage facilities for enterprises in Namangan, Tashkent, Yangiyul, and Samarkand, haven't been begun. Loading and unloading operations at enterprises in Gulistan, Yangiyul, Kattakurgan, and Samarkand, are extremely poor, with much of this work still being done manually. The people's control committee directed the attention of ministry leaders to the insufficient development of railroad transport at its enterprises, to the poor utilization of railroad cars, and to its failure to carry out directives to exploit mechanization for loading and unloading operations. Ministry officials discussed these criticisms, adopted further measures to correct discipline in these areas, reprimanded Ya. Davidov, Chief of the Department of Transportation, and appropriately penalized directors of various enterprises.

FUEL THEFT DISCLOSED AT RURAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 July 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by F. Ibragimov, chief of the UzSSR State Oil Inspection Office, and M. Obidov, senior inspector, titled "Irresponsibility." The inspectors investigated the consumption of fuel at five motor pools subordinate to UzSSR Ministry of Rural Construction and found a number of shortcomings and irregularities. Excessive fuel was consumed at them in 1982. The investigated motor enterprises made illegal claims. For example, records of the five motor depots list 55,457 tons of freight shipments that were never carried. Leaders of the five enterprises "siphoned off" 98,735 liters fuel worth 14,755 rubles at state prices for work never done. Motor depot 14 surpassed the others in this: its records contained entries for consumption of 510 liters diesel and 400 liters gasoline by two vehicles over eight days, though in fact neither vehicle ever left the depot. In addition, they found cases where the odometers of vehicles had been tampered with to disguise mileage. They demand that such gross violations of fuel regulations cease.

DIRECTOR DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES OF GEOLOGY INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 July 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Ibrohim Hamroboyev, academician and Director of the Institute of Geology and Geophysics imeni H.M. Abdullayev of the UzSSR

Academy of Sciences, titled "The Power of Science in Practice." The author reviews some of the activities of the institute. One of its basic projects over the last ten years has been research on the composition of the earth's crust and upper mantle. This "Pamir-Himalaya Project" has gathered valuable information on the interior composition, temperature conditions, and tectonic movements of the Pamir-Tien Shan region, and also located an area of helium gas in the Pamirs that eventually can be used for economic and health purposes. Hamroboyev points out that in the geological field a minimum of 10-13 years passes between the time of location of a mineral deposit to its exploitation. Often, exploitation takes longer; for example, the Almalyk Copper Mine took 33 years and the Zarmitan Mine 23 years. He refers to the institute's location of a wollastonite deposit on the territory of the Kuytash Mine 15 years ago and its recommendation that extraction of the ore be begun in 1983. Although it is one of only two known deposits of wollastonite in the USSR work has yet to be started at the Kuytash site. Hamroboyev notes that the institute is also concerned with the location of coal deposits in the Afghan-Tajik depression, which includes southern Uzbekistan and the provinces of northern Afghanistan.

WATER BRIEF

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 July 1983 carries on page 3 a 100-word report titled "The Superiority of Drip Irrigation." The report states that the first drip irrigation system in the Fergana Valley has begun to be built on "Bolgariya" Sovkhoz in Andizhan Oblast, and plans are in the works to introduce the efficient and economical system on other farms.

USE OF NITROGEN FERTILIZERS SLAMMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 July 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by T. Hoshimov, Cand of Veterinarian Sciences and Chief of Tashkent City Veterinary-Sanitation Station, titled "Poison in the Melons." Hoshimov criticizes the excessive use of nitrogen fertilizers in the cultivation of melons and other field products. With an eye on profits irresponsible growers have been supplying markets with "fattened" melons that are unswet and poisoned with nitrates. Measures had been taken to put a stop to this: the UzSSR Council of Ministers issued an order demanding that all use of nitrogen fertilizers halt, and market control stations subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture began controlling melons brought for sale. Yet, in 1982 13,000 of the 250,000 tons of melons brought to Tashkent City markets were tested and 179 tons found to contain excessive nitrates. Unfortunately, farmers take their rejected melons to neighborhoods and streets, and sell them anyway. Hoshimov considers the basic problem to be the supply of nitrogen fertilizers to growers. Barring the complete ban on such fertilizers he recommends that inspection of melons for nitrates be performed in the fields and certificates given to growers before they bring their produce to market. Hoshimov concludes with the advice that parents teach their children not to drink cold water after eating melons since it can lead to severe indigestion.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 July 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Cand of Geography A. Saidov, senior scientific associate of the Council for the Study of Production Forces of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "With an Eye on the Future." Saidov discusses various problems in the field of environmental protection. Presently efforts in this field are divided among different ministries: protection of water resources is the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, preservation of land resources that of the Ministry of Agriculture, and preservation of plant and animal life that of the Ministry of the Forestry Industry. Saidov feels that this situation calls for the development of a central organization for environmental affairs. Other areas of concern are the salination that is affecting more than half the irrigated land in the republic, the annual decrease in a number of scarce plants and herbs and rare animals, the pollution from industrial wastes, and the toxification of the soil and bodies of water from excessive use of mineral fertilizers and harmful chemicals in agriculture. Saidov is also critical of the lack of journals and bulletins that regularly cover environmental issues, and faults the Uzbek Geographical Society's publications for inadequate treatment of the subject.

UZBEK YOUTHS TO GO TO WORK IN TYUMEN FOR SUMMER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 Jul 83 carries on p 2 a 300-word article by U. Ismoilov (Fourth Year Students of Tashkent State Foreign Language Institute imeni F. Engels, Commander of "Lingva" Detachment) titled "Our Destination--Tyumen!" This article is by the leader of a student detachment which will work in Tyumen this summer. The detachment has split into two parts. "Lingva 1" will work in the city Ishim on the construction of water installations, while "Lingva 2" will help build wooden houses in the village. The detachment has promised to do 200,000 rubles worth of work in the course of 2 months.

"Over 1500 student-construction workers of our republic's higher education institutions set off for Tyumen Oblast from the Tashkent train station. We are proud that we--future teachers--were among them."

USE OF BIOLOGICAL METHODS TO CONTROL INSECTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 Jul 83 carries on p 3 a 600-word article by A. Ormonov (Andizhan Oblast) titled "Dedicated to their Trade." The article concerns the use of biological methods to control pests which harm agriculture. Quoting a recent speech concerning the agriculture of the rayon, Ormonov notes that there are still many farm leaders who emphasize the use of poisonous chemicals. However, there are others where the shift has been made to biological methods. Ormonov tells of the experience of the Uzbekistan Kolkhoz in Lenin Rayon. In 1980 a laboratory was organized for fighting agricultural pests by biological means. "True, at first the heads of some brigades did not participate in this work. Could it be possible to fight insects with insects?" In that year biological means of pest control were used on the cultivated areas. Then last year biological means of pest control were used on 360 hectares. The next year no poisonous chemicals were used on the

cultivated areas. Then last year pests were fought entirely with other insects. As a result, the cotton growers obtained 40.5 tsentners, and corn growers obtained 85 tsentners. There were also good vegetable and other food crops. In previous years 38-40 rubles of poisonous chemicals were used per hectare, but last year only 12 rubles were spent. In other words, 35,000-40,000 rubles were saved.

Social and Cultural Affairs

HEALER-SAINT EXPOSED BY HEALTH COMMISSION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 July 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word feuilleton by newspaper correspondent A. Dilmurodov titled "There Once was a Saint..." Dilmurodov satirizes the case of a man named Hasanboy Soliyev, a driver for the Samarkand City Restaurant Trust who claimed to be both folk healer and saint. He learned some prayers and incantations, studied folk healing, and memorized some verses from the writings of Ibn Sina. His fame spread "from Dushanbe to the Surkhan Valley, from Bukhara to Fergana." After three or four months Soliyev had made 25,000 rubles and his courtyard was too small to handle all the people seeking treatment. Supporters wrote letters to republic organizations and agencies urging that a special clinic be built for Soliyev. One such letter reached the republic Ministry of Health where officials decided to form a special commission to determine whether there was any truth to the claim made in a letter: "there's a biological current [biotik] in Hasan Soliyev the Healer. He is treating people through an entirely new method." The commission met and exposed the healer as a fraud. Dilmurodov notes that Soliyev tried to press his claim to sainthood, but no one would listen to the swindler and parasite. The correspondent concludes with the question: "What are we to think about those who consider themselves knowledgeable, well-read, modern, and civilized people who made fools of themselves by playing the kettledrum of the 'saint'?"

MURDER ATTRIBUTED TO ARRANGED WEDDING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 15 July 1983 carries on pages 7 and 8 a 1,700-word article by Habibullo Olimjonov titled "Ignorance." Olimjonov details the story of a woman named Halima whose second husband Egamberdi murdered her. Her parents arranged a marriage for Halima when she was quite young to a man for whom she felt nothing. That man beat her until she divorced him and returned to her parent's home with her young daughter three years later. After attending pedagogical school and becoming a director of a kindergarten Halima met and married Egamberdi. This man was given to fits of jealous rage and also beat her frequently. However, she was so worried about what people would say about a twice-divorced woman that she resigned herself to the beatings. On 14 March 1981 Egamberdi came home drunk, accused her of cheating on him, and beat her severely. Then he carried her unconscious body outside as their son looked on. Outside he killed her by hanging. At his trial Egamberdi claimed she hung herself, and the son confirmed that his father had carried not drug his mother outside. However, medical experts testified that her blood contained 4.8 "promill" alcohol, indicating she had consumed half a bottle of vodka, and that a woman with that much alcohol

in her could only crawl and could not possibly have hung herself. Egamberdi was convicted of murder and sentenced to 13 years in prison. Olimjonov dismisses Egamberdi's terrible character as the cause of this crime. He points out that Halima should have gotten a divorce, but feared the social stigma of a second divorce more than Egamberdi. And that would not have been the case had Halima's parents not arranged a hopeless marriage for her in the first place. Olimjonov laments: "We are very far from getting young girls to understand that they must not let their parents interfere in the decisions that affect their futures."

AZIMOV ADDRESSES WRITERS' TASKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 15 July 1983 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,400-word report titled "Contemporaneity is the Heart of Our Literature." The report states that on 7 July an expanded assembly of the secretariat of the UzSSR Union of Writers was held at which its first secretary Sarvar Azimov spoke on the tasks of republic writers in connection with recent party discussions on ideological and educational work. Azimov pointed out that today's reader is very demanding. Consequently today's writer can't be lazy; he must deal with the great thoughts and pressing issues that move and influence people. In line with this the working plans of journals and publishing houses must be reviewed so that the intended publication of empty works can be stopped in the manuscript stage. Editorial staffs of Writers' Union publications must take more responsibility for literary criticism, to ensure that it is party-minded, objective, and scientific. Literary works of recent years have shown undesirable tendencies toward whining, excessive naturalism, regret, and incorrect attitudes toward historical events. Historical themes are being addressed by insufficiently prepared and inexperienced writers. While masterfully written historical works are always welcome, so long as they serve present and future needs, the most important theme for republic writers is contemporaneity. Works must create characters of the present age and deal with issues of today. Azimov stressed this point: "I think it's necessary to remind you once more that the June Plenum of the Party's Central Committee also drew our attention to this urgent problem." Other leading literary figures spoke on the problems raised by Azimov, and the secretariat decided to hold a plenum of the board of the Writers' Union to discuss "urgent problems of Uzbek literature."

SPEECH BY FIRST SECRETARY OF THE UZBEKISTAN KOMSOMOL

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 21 Jul 83 pp 2-3, 8100 words

["On the Task of Republic Komsomol Organizations in Further Improving Ideological and Mass-Political Affairs on the Basis of Resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum and the Theses and Conclusions Put Forward in the Speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Yu.V. Andropov: Report of Uzbekistan Lenin Komsomol Central Committee First Secretary B.A. Allamurodov"]

[Excerpts] Young men and women comprise 45 percent of those working in UzSSR industry today, are a third of those occupied in agricultural production and make up half of the representatives of the intelligentsia. There are over

22,000 Komsomol-youth brigades, links and shifts in the republic. In the conditions of Uzbekistan where the rate of growth of the ranks of the working class is three times the All-Union indicator, youth kollektivs are becoming a leading force in many branches of the economy. Recently the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau studied the specifics of labor training of worker youth in small towns and settlements of Andizhan Oblast. The growth and density of population there are among the highest in the country. At the same time, according to statistics, a half of the graduates of Andizhan secondary schools are not attracted into public production. Only one in six future workers [ishchilar] goes through preparation in trade-technical schools. As a result of this, on the eve of putting into operation one of the largest enterprises of the branch, the Il'yechevsk Stocking-Knitwear Factory, only a half of the cadre [positions] have been filled. Such a situation can be observed in a series of other enterprises of the oblast.

Komsomol workers and aktivs must seriously occupy themselves with propagandizing industrial trades in credible and comprehensible fashion and finding jobs for young men and women. It must be kept in mind that the youth who just came from the village cannot immediately acquire the psychology of the Soviet worker. It would be correct to assign the Andizhan and Namangan Oblast Komsomol committees the task of organizing as an experiment young worker schools. This would permit young men and women to be raised to the average labor productivity in the branch in two to three years. Economic and political concepts will become firmly set in the consciousness of worker youth. The appropriate departments of the Komsomol Central Committee must turn all of their attention to introducing forms of trade preparation and training which have such bright futures.

The Tashkent Aggregate Factory's Komsomol organization is not occupying itself seriously with strengthening discipline, and does not give a principled evaluation of Komsomol members who have violated labor discipline. That 140 young people left their jobs at the factory in the first six months of this year is proof of the low quality of individual work. Absences and tardiness account for hundreds of man-hours. As a result the enterprise was unable to deliver 100,000 rubles of production to 10 interdependent organizations. We consider that the Sabir-Rakhimovskiy Rayon Komsomol Committee Bureau must give necessary help in eliminating these shortcomings.

The republic Party organs are doing great and fruitful work in the field of introducing progressive methods of organizing the work of labor kollektivs. In this work with a bright future there are also good examples of Komsomol participation. In Surkhan-Darya Oblast all Komsomol youth brigades in agriculture, not just those in cotton-raising, are working according to the single order [yagona naryad].

You know, comrades, that the experience of those in Surkhan-Darya was approved at the republic seminar. The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee advised introducing it in all rural labor kollektivs. However, in Tashkent, Andizhan and Dzhizak Oblasts up until now only one in three Komsomol youth corn-raising brigades is working according to the single order.

At the disposal of the Uzbekistan Komsomol are 6 newspapers and journals with a one-time run of 2,294,000 copies; there are also the radio and television editorial offices "Youth" and the "Young Guard" Publishing House.

It is known that 86 percent of the school pupils study in the villages.

But there are serious shortcomings in the work of educational institution Komsomol organizations. Among upper class students there is an alarming occurrence of indebtedness and of competition not for knowledge and labor but for material goods purchased with their parents' money. At the same time as the state spends almost 200 rubles to educate each of the 3.5 million school pupils in our republic, we have still not learned to foster responsible attitudes toward the school year among certain school pupils. First of all, it would be appropriate, by raising the authority of the evaluation given learning, to be more exacting toward pupils. Last year one third of the winners of medals received marks of "2" and "3" after entering higher educational institutions. How should the spiritual and, in the long run, economic consequences of such defective work be evaluated? We think that in the organs of people's education they understand this well.

In many ways increasing the pace of scientific-technical progress depends on those studying today in schools. Meanwhile, only 12 percent of pupils, and even less in rural areas, have been attracted to technical work. Only one in five of the scientific research institutes and construction bureaus have organized interesting units for school pupils. The Komsomol organizations of the majority of higher educational institutions, in particular pedagogical educational institutions, are apathetic on this matter. It must not be forgotten that the number of secondary school graduates expressing the desire to enter technical higher educational institutions in recent times has been falling. Therefore it is necessary to reinstitute summer republic gatherings of young science enthusiasts for school pupils, and to better utilize the capacities of all 320 young technician and naturalist stations, and Pioneer palaces and houses.

According to scientific calculations, in the future the training of 61.6 percent of all workers will be the responsibility of trade-technical educational institutions, but today this comprises only one-third.

It is important to have a well thought-out responsible attitude toward giving Komsomol recommendations to study in uchilishcha. It is necessary to prevent filling the uchilishcha with primarily the "hard to raise" and poor learners of the general education schools.

It must be said today that it is not the case that the resolutions of the Komsomol Central Committee 5th Plenum are being fulfilled by all Komsomol organizations as we would wish. In Bukhara and Khorezm Oblasts, 1.5 percent and 4.7 percent [sic] respectively of those applying to uchilishcha with our order were sent. For comparison, it must be said that 70 percent of those entering trade-technical uchilishcha in the republic were given Komsomol orders. The Bukhara and Khorezm Oblast Komsomol committees must immediately put an end to this extraordinary lagging behind.

We must create in all young people feelings of pride in the socialist society and unbreakable fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union, and we must achieve the understanding by every young man and woman of the unity of the international and national interests, the placing of the All-Union interests above all else, and the profound understanding that the development of all peoples of our country can occur only through strengthening their unity and coming together.

The size of the capital expenditures of assimilation of the non-black earth zone by representatives of Uzbekistan has approached 70 million rubles since the beginning of the Five Year Plan. Students are also making a positive labor contribution to this work. In the course of the last two years 5000 warriors spent their third semester on objects of Kalinin, Ivanovo, Novogord and Vladimir Oblasts. Over 11 million rubles of expenditures were assimilated, tens of housing structures, cultural-everyday living institutions and livestock complexes were built. Sponsorship of large new construction projects of the country will also remain an important matter for the republic Komsomol in the future. The number of those sent through public calls will reach 3000 volunteers per year. In connection with this it is necessary for Komsomol committees to conduct organizational and explanatory work with even greater consistency and to form aspirations in youth to be builders of the important economic complexes of the Five Year Plan. The Komsomol must direct the entire store of ideological means toward this great work.

The great Russian language fulfills a responsible and glorious role in bringing the younger generation up in the communist spirit. As a result of the constant care of the Party and government, the conditions in Uzbekistan for fully satisfying the desire of young people to learn and acquire perfectly the great language of Lenin are being constantly improved. It is necessary for Komsomol committees consistently to fulfill the recommendations of the republic conference held in Samarkand. Young people's aspirations to introduce concrete obligations aimed at the Russian language's becoming the second mother tongue into the personal complex plan of participants in the Leninist examination must be supported in all ways. It would be correct for the good work of those in Namangan through whose initiative a contest in Russian on the theme "Glory to the Soviet Army" was held for pupils of upper classes and for the initiative of the Uzbekistan Rayon Komsomol Committee on holding social-political lecture sessions among rural youth to become widespread. It is necessary to propagandize in all aspects the importance of every graduate of a higher education institution being able to speak fluently in the language of friendship and brotherhood.

It is our sacred duty, especially today in the time of the strained international situation, to constantly improve preparation of youths for military service and to bring young people up on the basis of the glorious traditions of the Army and Navy.

We have discussed the measures in the area of strengthening this work at the 4th Plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee. The theses and conclusions made in the speech by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov at the plenum comprised the basis of the plenum's resolution. In recent times trips to places of revolutionary, military and labor fame and the practice of conducting the patriotic action

'Chronicle of the Great Patriotic War' have been enriched with new content. Serious work has been done in selecting candidates for military educational institutions. I will remain a constant task to provide every year preparation of every Komsomol member from schools and trade-technical uchilishcha who strives to become an officer.

It is necessary for Komsomol committees to strengthen ties with Komsomol committees of Army and Navy units, subunits and ships; to achieve the entrance into the ranks of the military of youth who are literate, and spiritually and physically prepared to fulfill military obligations, who shoot accurately and know technical and radio work. The widespread nature of military-applied types of sport and of their mass nature must not be decreased.

The formation of the new individual is firmly linked with the creation of the scientific-materialist world view in youth. Atheism has acquired a mass character in the republic. Komsomol committees are making an even more positive contribution to this important field of ideological work. But we are alarmed by the small number of lecturers and organizers of atheist clubs. It would be appropriate to make it a regular practice to hold visual seminars in the oblasts and rayons on introducing progressive Soviet customs into life and into young people's free time, and to use better the good experience gathered in Andizhan Oblast and Dzhizak city in holding mass celebrations and holidays.

The work of the Komsomol committees with young women needs improvement. Young women's clubs are not giving sufficient educative results. Although female representation among leadership of Komsomol youth kollektivs in cotton-raising has grown somewhat, this continues to lag behind the standard in other branches of agriculture. This shortcoming is characteristic of Tashkent, Khorezm, Kashka-Darya and Dzhizak Oblasts. In Fergana, Syr-Darya and Khorezm Oblasts little attention is being given to training a reserve and raising young women to Komsomol leadership work.

It is necessary to struggle to create an environment for taking merciless measures toward persons who relate to women on the basis of vestiges of the past and who insult their glory and honor. It is necessary to work even more seriously to place women in work in the fields of commerce, household services, public eating establishments and health care.

The younger generation received the new story "Dil amri" [Command of the Heart] by Sharaf Rashidov and issued by Yosh Gvardiya Publishers of the Komsomol Central Committee with feelings of joy and the gratitude of childhood. We need more such books in which the writer's Party approach and clear civic position arouse feelings of undying pride in the homeland among youth and which call on them to be worthy of it.

It is pleasant to report that representatives of Uzbekistan brought 9 medals, including 8 gold ones, for the Land of Soviets at the recently held world university games [universiada] in Edmonton (Canada). Larisa Belokon' won 3 gold medals in swimming. And Sergey Zabolotnov established a new European record.

Komsomol organizations were called upon to give decisive help in keeping public order. However, the offices of the druzhiniki operative detachments under the

Karshi and Gulistan city and Altiarykskiy Rayon Komsomol committees are carrying out prophylactic work without results.

Cases of permitting freeloading, conciliatoriness and even such good-for-nothing fashions as indecent language, lack of concern and egotism are still encountered. Drunkenness is becoming a great problem among youth, and there are alcoholics among Komsomol members. It is necessary to combat them by personal example.

License which is not stopped in time often leads to serious law violation. Among the minors of Tashkent, Samarkand and Yangiyer cities one third of those committing crimes are working youth. Is not the lack of supervision in the case of half of them the reason for this? What happens when these children leave the enterprise gates? Whose hands do they fall into? It is important to show youth as early as their first steps the correct direction of ideological-spiritual development and to instill in them respect towards the Soviet laws and form of life.

The striving by some youth to "adorn" themselves with the emblem of the American army or other ideologically alien images is evidence of their political naivete. The unfortunate thing is that not all of these things have come to us from abroad. For example, until recently T-shirts with the words "Member of the Canadian Embassy Club" written in a foreign language were being produced in one of the Tashkent personal service shops. KOMSOMOLETZ UZBEKISTANA raised this problem several times. The editorial office received a letter from the ministry leadership affirming that production of such goods had ceased. Nevertheless, there are still goods produced "in Western fashion" for sale today. It is a crime to be conciliatory on things like this. It is necessary to strike at the above-mentioned cases in effective and well thought out fashion.

In recent times many materials have been printed on the pages of Party newspapers and journals, particularly PRAVDA, dedicated to perfection of Party work style. We must carefully study these articles, draw conclusions and evaluate our own activity from the perspective of self-criticism.

We still have quite a few shortcomings in this area. For example, let's take a look at the quantity and concrete nature of the resolutions we have been adopting. Insufficient clarity and application were shown in placing the question of analysis of certain resolutions and measures on ideological and political-educational affairs adopted in the Bukhara, Karakalpak and Khorezm Oblast Komsomol Committee Bureaus and Secretariats. Control was exercised on only 2 of the 32 resolutions adopted by the Dzhiyzak Oblast Komsomol Committee during the last 2 years. There is lots of paper, but in practice final results are not apparent. According to the directives of the Komsomol 19th Congress the volume of reports required by the republic Komsomol Central Committee from the local areas has been reduced quite a bit. However, in some Komsomol committees paper formalism is still continuing as it was before. Today we again bring the attention of the Central Committee departments and oblast, city and rayon Komsomol committees to the fact that work with internal apparatus affairs, in particular documents, should improve in a fundamental way, and the quantity of resolutions adopted should decrease by up to 20 percent. We call to strengthen practical supervision through reliance on improvement of organizational and political work among the broad strata of youth instead of paper supervision.

The Andizhan and Syr-Darya Oblast Komsomol committees are not sufficiently actively attracting specialists of the economy to Komsomol work. You will not find a single representative of female youth among the second secretaries of the Dzhizak, Fergana and Khorezm Oblast city and rayon Komsomol committees. The Tashkent Oblast Komsomol Committee has allowed cooptation in great quantity.

Sometimes, too, candidates are being sent to the Central Committee for discussion whose level of preparation is low, whose world view is narrow and who do not know the Komsomol statutes. Those nominations sent in the last half year for the posts of first secretaries of the Sverdlovskiy and Yangiarykaskiy Rayon Komsomol Committees and of second secretary of Navoiyskiy Rayon were returned for lack of careful preparation.

Komsomol members' violation of the requirements of the statutes, their remaining separated from organizations, and their personal lack of discipline are in many ways a result of the poor quality of our ideological-educational work conducted with those entering the ranks of the Komsomol and the lack of an individual approach in carrying out the principle of "finding a way to the heart of every person" and cultivating high responsibility for participation in the Lenin Komsomol.

PREVENTING ADOLESCENT CRIME

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 28 Jul 83 carries on p 3 an 800 word article titled "It Is Possible for Crime Not to Occur." The article consists of an interview with member of the Board of the UzSSR Procurator's Office, Head of the Department of General Supervision V.R. Mannonov. Mannonov states that many young people use the false excuse that they are unaware of the fact that their illegal activities are against the law. He calls for a struggle against those who engage in petty theft of materials from their place of work. In answer to a question about what measures the organs of the procurator's office undertake with regard to the occurrence of alcoholism, immorality and hooliganism among youth, Mannonov points to the importance of finding the underlying causes of the behavior. "It is necessary to find ways of preventing the family life conflicts. Because at present they are the reason for many crimes committed against man's life and health.

PROBLEMS OF UzSSR TRADE SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 22 Jul 83 No 30 carries on p 2 a 1600 word article by Asharali Jorayev titled "A Trade--Life's Adornment." The article is a rather frank discussion of problems concerning trade-technical academies of Uzbekistan and their image. Jorayev writes: "It must be frankly stated that one encounters those among us who view trade schools with scorn and condescension. In their view only bad children go to study in trade schools.

Another problem Jorayev addresses is that of trade schools' trying to fill their plans for the number of students required. This is not a problem for all trade schools, specifically not for accounting, sales and cooking schools.

Still another issue which Jorayev addressed concerns trade school teaching staff. Some get their posts through personal ties and do not even know very well the trade they are supposed to be teaching.

International Affairs

DOCUMENTARIES ON AFGHANISTAN AIRED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 July 1983 carries on page 2 a 200-word item titled "Spring Bursts into Bloom." The item reports that on 14 July Central Television broadcast two new documentary films about Afghanistan made by Maliq Qayumov, Laureate of the USSR State Prize. Qayumov has made most of the 20 films about Afghanistan created in Uzbekistan since 1935, and won the USSR State Prize for the documentary "Afghanistan: The Revolution Continues." One of the new documentaries is titled "The Fifth Spring of the April Revolution" and includes scenes from the anniversary celebrations attended by a Soviet delegation headed by Sharaf Rashidov. The second documentary, titled "Who's Firing at the Revolution?", is an expose of the continuing Basmach movement.

WEST GERMAN INTERESTED IN UZBEK FOLK LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 22 July 1983 carries on page 7 a 100-word item by B. Nisirov titled "Letters of Friendship." Nisirov notes that Gh. Mahmudov, scientific associate at Pushkin Institute of Language and Literature of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, has established correspondence with Professor Karl Reichel of Bonn University in West Germany. Reichel has visited the republic several times and obtained a familiarity with Uzbek literature, art and cultural monuments. In 1978 Reichel published a German translation of "Uzbek Folktales". Mahmudov recently received a letter from Reichel with the information that he is engaged in translating the Uzbek epic "Ravshankhan."

U.S., NATO MILITARY EXERCISES IN TURKEY SLAMMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 July 1983 carries on page 3 a 600-word commentary by newspaper international commentator T. Soliyev in the world news section titled "Dangerous Steps." Soliyev states that in June NATO countries held military exercises in the Kars and Erzurum provinces of Turkey bordering on the Soviet Union. This provocation was directed toward increasing tension in Europe and harming the traditional good neighbor relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey. Upon their completion the Pentagon began the "Global Shield-83" military exercises with more than 150,000 American troops, and over 1,000 ICBMs and B-52s, taking part. Soliyev rejects the Pentagon's description of this exercise as having a defensive character, and also cites exercises in Japan, Guam, and West Germany that coincided with the Prague meeting of Warsaw Pact countries. All of this proves that the Reagan administration is pursuing a militaristic course that is a serious threat to world peace and security.

UZBEK DESCRIBES MEXICAN JOURNEY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 15 July 1983 carries on page 7 a 1,100-word article by Olimjon Kholdor titled "Through Mexico." Kholdor describes his impressions of a trip he made through Mexico as a member of a Soviet delegation. Although he calls Mexico "one of the more developed capitalist countries" he clarifies this with the statement that he observed developed capitalism in Mexico City, already developing feudalism in other cities, and the first manifestations of feudalism in the villages, in some of which he saw people working with water wheels and the wooden plough. He recalls the murals painted by Rivera on the walls of the presidential palace, which depicted the entire history of Mexico stretching from the primitive world of indigenous Indians to the Spanish Conquest and the attempts to destroy native culture and history and "Hispanify" them. He was also impressed by the celebrations during the Spring Festival, with people wearing masks, playing games, and reveling til dawn. On 22 March he went to Acapulco, a resort city where people from all over the world can be found. Kholdor remarks: "The deceased American President John Kennedy had a residence on one of the islands near Acapulco. We saw the palace where family members of the Iranian Shah Riza Pahlavi are now living." He was particularly moved by the sight of dolphins playing in the ocean, and amazed at the dangerous feats of cliff divers. Kholdor devotes the rest of his piece to a story about one of the Indians who live in the mountains between Tasco and Acapulco. The young Indian named John became very good at soccer and eventually was enticed to join a team. The team's owner had a daughter named Maria who fell in love with John. Because Indians do not marry people of other nationalities for fear of being banished for life John rejected her. She persisted, and they got married. Whites gossiped about this, and players from other teams began to hunt John's legs instead of the opposing goal. Finally, a spectator shot him in the left leg and he had to leave the sport, and is now living alone without Maria in the mountains. Kholdor remarks: "In the capitalist world such things can happen to anyone." He ends the piece by recalling that the delegation was received by the Soviet-Mexican Friendship Society, during which he met Mexican youths interested in the Russian language.

PUBLICATIONS OF FOREIGN AUTHORS LISTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 22 July 1983 carries on page 1 a 400-word article by M. Kholiqulov titled "The Literature of Struggle." Kholiqulov lists publications of foreign authors by the "Gafur Guliyev" Publishing House in Tashkent. Thus far in 1983 it has published "Vagabonds," a collection of stories by the Indian writer B. Varma, "Moonbeam," a collection by the Afghan writer Asadulla Habib, and a book "Stories and Legends" drawn from classical authors of the East. Soon to be available to readers are the novel "Irazca's Destiny" by the Turkish writer F. Baykurt, the poems "Embassy from the Dungeon" by the Afghan poet Ghulom Dastagur Panjiriy, the stories "Love Lines" by Vietnamese authors, the novel "How Long Do I Call You?" by Indian writer Rangeya Raghau, and the book "Black Rain" containing short novels and stories by Japanese writers. Being prepared for publication are the novels "The Banks of Bibha" and "The Wise Raja" by Indian writer Rabindranath Tagore, and a collection in Russian language "Living Memory" containing selections from the works of 45 Afro-Asian writers who have received the international "Lotus" Prize.

ZIONISM LIKENED TO FASCISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 2 Jul 83 carries on p 2 an 800 word article by F. Rahimov titled "Zionism is Fascism!" The article is written in response to a letter from a kolkhoz member who asks what Zionism is. Explaining its historical origins, Rahimov says that Zionism is based on the thesis of Jews' racial superiority and worth. Zionist propaganda and activity are said to be directed against socialist states and against people's anti-imperialist national liberation movements. Rahimov compares German attempts to create a "Greater German Reich" with Israeli ones to establish a "Greater Israel." He notes casualties caused by both Nazi Germany and Zionism Israel, including alleged Israeli use of poisonous gas. Concluding, Rahimov states "In essence and content Zionism and fascism are the same. I have also introduced you to the descriptions of them given in dictionaries. But when all political dictionaries are soon reprinted, it will be no wonder that the following will be added to their description of Zionism: Zionism is an extremely reactionary, horrible, bloodthirsty political current embodying in itself all crimes committed against humanity of the most evil and vicious imperialism in all of mankind's development. In short, Zionism is fascism."

MEMBERS OF HUNGARIAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION IN UzSSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 Jul 83 carries on p 1 a 200 word item titled "In a State of Friendship." The unattributed article reports on the visit to Uzbekistan by a delegation from the Hungarian Communist Youth Organization led by its first secretary Gyorgy Feitl. The Hungarian guests were received at the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee. First Secretary of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Allamurodov and Feitl exchanged reports on activities of youth organizations in their respective countries. The reception was also attended by All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Secretary Yu.A. Dergausov, and bureau and secretaries of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee.

YOUTH WORK ON SUMMER PROJECTS AT HOME AND ABROAD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 Jul 83 carries on p 2 a 900 word article by H. Hamidov (Secretary of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee) titled "Test of Labor Valor." The article tells of some of the work Komsomol members are due to be involved in this summer. Last year 36,000 of them assimilated 60 million rubles of capital during their labor semester. "This year over 40,000 student-builders will work on tens of economic objects of our country and republic. A portion of them will toil on shock construction projects of the All-Union Komsomol--in assimilating the wealth of Tyumen Oblast and the Altay, and on new construction of the non-black earth zone." Others will help in assimilating wilderness areas in the republic such as those of Karshi, Dzhizak and Surkhan-Sherobod. Those Komsomol members who have distinguished themselves in their studies and public activities will work on construction projects in Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

WORK OF SPUTNIK TRAVEL BUREAU DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 20 Jul 83 carries on p 2 a 700 word article by Gh. Oykhajayev (Chairman of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central

Committee 'Sputnik' Bureau of International Youth Tourism) titled "Important Factor in Communist Upbringing." The article reports on activities of Sputnik, with particular emphasis on Uzbekistan. "Sputnik organizes trips by Soviet young people, Pioneer members and pupils around our beloved homeland, receives young tourists from abroad, sends the most advanced representatives of the Lenin Komsomol on trips to foreign countries, and organizes interesting rest in international youth camps." Over 60 percent of those who travel on Sputnik itineraries are worker and village youth. The rest are members of the intelligentsia, students and pupils. Excursions around the USSR have been organized under the rubric "The USSR Is My Homeland." The main goal of them has been to bring young people up in the spirit of the Soviet people's revolutionary, military and labor traditions, and to acquaint them with the history of the CPSU and the Lenin Komsomol, with the life and work of V.I. Lenin, and with the work process of industrial and agricultural production enterprises and of higher educational institutions."

In 1982, over 3900 young men and women travelled to over 20 countries through Sputnik. This year nearly 4000 are to be sent to fraternal socialist countries as well as such capitalist countries as Denmark, Spain, France and Finland.

There are international youth camps in such areas as the Crimea, Caucasus, in the Carpathians, in the Baltic and along the Volga. Over 2400 UzSSR youths are to vacation in these camps, this year. Over 350 others will take trips on itineraries Moscow-Leningrad, Moscow-Kiev, and Moscow-Minsk-Riga. There is also great interest in river and ocean cruises; last year nearly 500 [UzSSR?] youths participated in these.

This year "Operation North South" is being conducted for the first time. Pupils from Siberia, the Far East and North will be received in Pioneer camps in Bukhara, Fergana, Namangan and Samarkand. Meanwhile those from the UzSSR will go on trips to Moscow-Leningrad-Kiev and Volgoda-Leningrad. The article also mentions that young tourists will come to Uzbekistan from 20 socialist and developing countries.

AFGHAN PIONEERS ARRIVE IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 27 Jul 83 carries on p 1 a 200 word article titled "Welcome Pioneers of Afghanistan!" The article reports on the arrival yesterday of Pioneers from Afghanistan. For several years Afghan children have been coming to the republic to rest, participate in sports and take part in discussions. This year all conditions have been created for them to relax in Charvak "Gulistan" Pioneer Camp, and "May 1," "Volna" [Wave] and "Alpinist" Pioneer Camps of Yusupkhona. Two photographs of Afghan children arriving accompany the article.

WORKS BY PALESTINIAN AND LEBANESE WRITERS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 8 Jul 83 No 28 carries on p 7 translations of two works by foreign writers. One is a poem by Palestinian poet Mahmud Darwish titled "Songs about my Homeland." The sketch of Darwish which precedes the poem indicates that he is a winner of the

International "Lotus prize and of the "International Lenin Prize for Strengthening Peace among Peoples." The page also carries the story 'Karamelik shaykh' by Lebanese writer Suhayl Idris.

BOOK LOOKS AT FOREIGN STUDENTS IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 12 Jul 83 carries on p 3 a 900 word article by O. Sodiqov (Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor) and V. Zhitov (Candidate of Philosophical Sciences) titled "Friendship and Internationalism Are Our Banner." The article reviews a new book titled Under the Banner of Friendship and Internationalism. The book's authors are UzSSR Deputy Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education A.M. Bagdasarov and Pro-rector of Tashkent State University for Foreign Relations, Docent Sh. Sh. Sharapov. The book was published by Oqituvchi Publishers. Sources used by the authors were materials from the periodical press and records of the Uzbekistan Republic Council on Work with Foreign Student Affairs. Chapters two and three of the book tell of the educational and scientific-methodological work with foreign students, the work of "Clubs of International Friendship," specifics of political-educational and cultural-mass work, and trips by foreign students around the republic and country. The book contains comments and letters by students who have completed Tashkent educational institutions.

The reviewers cite shortcomings which, however, they consider do not detract from the book's positive value. The shortcomings include stylistic and orthographic errors as well as cases of repetition. Moreover, "it would have been appropriate to give great attention to the experience of remolding the Central Asian region in revolutionary fashion, many aspects of which in the past resembled countries of Asia and Africa. [The book] should have pointed to the experience of irrigation and cotton-raising, and to resolving the national question, the question of women, and settlement of the nomads."

IRAN-IRAQ WAR SAID TO SERVE U.S. INTERESTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 July 1983 carries on page 3 a 700-word commentary by Cand of History D. Valiyeva in the world news section titled "The Iraq-Iran War and American Imperialism." Valiyeva recalls that the war between Iran and Iraq has continued for over two years, caused terrible loss of life and property, harmed the national economy of each country, and endangered the stability of neighboring countries. She argues that the war, which is "absolutely senseless from the viewpoints of the interests of both sides," basically serves the imperialist policy of the U.S., which seeks to squelch national liberation movements in the Near East and reestablish its position in this region. Following the success of the Iranian and Afghan revolutions the U.S. proclaimed the Carter Doctrine which held that the Near and Middle East were the circle of U.S. "vital interests." The U.S. deployed numerous naval ships in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, formed the Rapid Deployment Forces, and built new bases in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, and Oman, and also stepped up military and economic aid to Pakistan, which supports the enemies of the people's revolution in Afghanistan. At the same time, the U.S. increased its military, economic and political influence over conservative states, especially oil-rich Saudi Arabia. Taking advantage of the war the U.S. pursued its goal

of disrupting the unity of the Arab world, weakening the Arab front against Zionism, and sapping the Arab struggle against the Camp David agreements. Israeli Zionists also utilized the opportunity to invade Lebanon, commit atrocities in the Sabra and Shatila camps, and increase hostilities against Syria. Thus, Valiyeva concludes, the Iran-Iraq war has brought great success to U.S. interests in the Near and Middle East. The sooner this senseless war is ended the sooner both countries can deal with the socioeconomic problems facing them and can unite with the forces fighting Zionism.

Military

UZBEK SOLDIER TELLS MEMBERS OF HIS UNIT ABOUT HIS HOME

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 2 Jul 83 carries on p 3 a 900 word article by A. Mamaliyev (Regular Soldier) titled "We Protect the Peace of the Country." This article is by an Uzbek soldier (a driver) who relates some of his experiences in the military. He tells how during his early days of service [Russian soldier?] Brednev helped him out when he was having difficulty with his vehicle. Soldiers of various nationalities--Uzbeks, Tatars, Russians, Armenians, Ukrainians and Georgians live very well together in Mamaliyev's battery. Members of the battery frequently tell each other about their respective parts of the country. Mamaliyev has reported on Uzbekistan to his fellow soldiers who are said to listen with great interest.

UZBEK SOLDIER PROTECTS UZBEKISTAN BY SERVING FAR FROM HOME

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 2 Jul 83 carries on p 3 a 400 word article by A. Serikov (Senior Lieutenant) titled "Protector of the Clear Skies." The article reports on Uzbek soldier Orol Hayitov. Before being called into the army Hayitov had not travelled around the USSR, but he was somehow convinced that nowhere were the skies as clear as in Uzbekistan. Hayitov finished secondary school with a gold medal and intended to become an aviation engineer after his military service. Once in the army, Hayitov was found to be an excellent marksman. During military exercises he helps his fellow soldiers, remembering his commander's advice: "'Together, only united, can we defeat the enemy. If you can help your friend in time, you will guarantee victory.' The soldiers of the battalion in which Orol serves understand the meaning of these words well. Therefore, far away from our republic, they are guaranteeing the pristine quality of the sky of Uzbekistan, the sky of our homeland."

UZBEKISTON RAYON (FERGANA OBLAST) MILITARY COMMISSAR ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 13 Jul 83 carries on p 2 a 1500 word article by F. Shodmonaliyev (Special Correspondent for YOSH LENINCHI) titled "Russian Language--The Language of Brotherhood and Friendship." The article reports on a model social-political lecture session dedicated to propagandizing the great Russian language among the mass of workers. Among the other speakers was P. Zunnunov, Military Commissar of the rayon. His comments included the following: "Those called into military service, when they enter the ranks of the Soviet Army, must not forget that the great Russian language is the language of communications of the personnel. The Russian language is a

powerful instrument in young men's acquiring modern technology and military skill, and in strengthening the cultural-political unity of the army. Therefore it is necessary to conduct prophylactic work and teach better Russian to those called up into military service.

"In working with draft age youths, first of all we set up Russian language study groups on the bases of schools, tekhnikums and uchilishcha. We attracted reserve officers and sergeants to these groups. At present there are 10 groups operating on the territory of our rayon. Over 150 youths are studying in them.

"The 'Zarnitsa' and 'Orlyonok' military sport games are also acquiring great significance in preparing youths for service and teaching them Russian.

"Every year a group of our school's upper class pupils takes a test on primary military education. Of course, in the process of this, too, we give special attention to pupils' communicating in Russian. Russian language is the primary means used in carrying out civil defense matters and in conducting various lessons on the farms."

Political Affairs

ENVIRONMENTAL ROLE URGED FOR LOCAL SOVIETS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 Jul 83 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Q. Zhurgenov, chief of the Division for Questions of the Work of Soviets of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the role of local soviets in protecting the environment and the new attitudes towards the environment at every level of Kazakh society. The article is published under the regular rubric "Protecting the Environment, The Duty of Us All."

Zhurgenov reviews one of the environmental work of local soviets, singling out the work of the Alma-Ata Oblast (for work to stop the pollution of the Ili), Taldy-Kurgan Oblast (for conservation of medicinal herbs) and Turgay Oblast Soviets of People's Deputies for particular praise. In his discussion, moreover, Zhurgenov stresses repeatedly a whole new attitude towards the environment as expressed by the activism of these soviets and the great popular support their efforts enjoy almost universally. As a result, he suggests, the republic's battle against environmental damage is being won.

Economics

KAZAKH CONSUMER COOPERATIVES ACQUIRE INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 Jul 83 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by S. Tanekeyev, chairman of the Kazakhstan Union of Consumer Cooperatives Administration, on the present stage and future goals of Kazakh consumer cooperatives. The article is published under the rubric "Today is International Consumer Cooperative Day."

Much of Tanekeyev's discussion is devoted to a summary of recent Kazakh consumer cooperative advances. He notes, for example, that currently some 3.7 million persons are members of Kazakh consumer cooperatives and that more than 200,000 persons work in republic cooperative organizations and industries. These figures, Tanekeyev emphasizes, along with improvements in the material and technical bases of cooperatives, demonstrate the great advances achieved by republic cooperatives in recent years. As a result, he goes on, cooperative sales are up 10.1 percent since 1980 and per capita consumer cooperative sales have risen from 617 rubles to 662 rubles during the same period. Moreover,

Tanekeyev boasts, there have been major advances in service with 82 percent of all outlets now self-service and self-service sales accounting for 86.8 percent of total turnover.

Also discussed by Tanekeyev are the growing international connections of Kazakh consumer cooperatives. He notes, for example, the participation of USSR and KaSSR cooperatives in the international cooperative movement at large, particularly in terms of Third World Countries, the training of foreign specialists in consumer cooperative facilities and schools in the KaSSR and active trading connections with some 170 countries.

Among the problem areas discussed by Tanekeyev are: 1) poor service in some outlets, 2) violations of trade discipline and 3) problems with store supply of foodstuffs, even when the same materials are otherwise available locally in abundance. However, in this latter connection, Tanekeyev does praise Kazakh consumer cooperatives for the good results achieved in buying up and reselling surplus agricultural commodities from private parties.

EKIBASTUZ POWER SOLVES DZEKAZGAN ENERGY PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 9 Jul 83 carries on page 1 a 200-word KazTAG brief announcing the completion of the more than 400 kilometer long Aqadry-Dzekazgan Transmission Line that will transmit Ekibastuz thermo-electrical power from State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 to central Kazakhstan's rapidly developing non-ferrous metals industry. Hitherto, the announcement notes, local stations were unable to meet the needs of new manufacturing capacity at Dzekazgan Mining and Metallurgy Combine for dependable electric power. Now, however, it continues, the plant's energy problem has been solved due to the accelerated completion of the new line.

KAZAKH FISHERIES PRODUCTION IMPROVES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 Jul 83 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by KaSSR Minister of Fisheries Q. Sarzhanov on progress made in Kazakh fisheries since the announcement of the May 82 CPSU Central Committee Plenum food program. The article is published in note of Soviet Fisherman's Day.

The May 82 CPSU Central Committee Plenum placed new emphasis on rapid development of Soviet fisheries, pond fisheries in particular, to achieve a three-fold increase in the supply of commercial fish in 10 years. Sarzhanov reviews what has been accomplished in the KaSSR in the more than one year since the Party Plenum. He notes substantial progress in rebuilding and reequipping the republic fisheries industry, the installation of new (above all freezer) capacity, much improved output, expansion of the variety of fisheries products and progress in pond fisheries development (5920 tons of fish were produced by KaSSR pond fisheries in 1982). However, Sarzhanov continues, republic fisheries face a crisis in the falling output of fisheries products gained from natural sources of water due to such things as pollution and falling water levels, e.g. in the Amu-darya, the Syr-darya and Ertis rivers and in the Aral and other large bodies of water in the KaSSR.

The harm that has been done, Sarzhanov stresses, must be undone if the future prospects of republic fisheries are to be good. To this end he calls for emphasis on construction of water protection projects (sewage treatment systems etc.), cooperation between various authorities to protect and conserve fisheries resources and major efforts such as the Siberian rivers scheme and the Volga-Ural Canal to restore declining water levels.

KAZAKH RAIL SERVICE IMPROVES SLIGHTLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 13 Jul 83 carries on page 3 a 2,600-word roundtable discussion on improvements in Kazakh rail transport since the Nov 82 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and remaining problems featuring various specialists of the Dzhambul Railways Division with a postscript by railways rayon union committee secretary Sh. Qospaqov. The roundtable discussion was recorded by A. Alimzhanov and S. Otepbergenov and is published under the regular rubric "Railways-Economic Arteries."

The participants emphasize the improvements that have taken place in Kazakh railway service since the criticisms of the Nov 82 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. However, the roundtable does acknowledge continuing problems with feeder lines and a shortage of capacity, inefficient freight loading and unloading systems in spite of a shift to pre-loaded containers and packets, waste of fuel due to poorly maintained lines and a shortage of cistern capacity for loading phosphorous and mineral fertilizers. One roundtable participant suggests major problems with mastering Karatau phosphorous deposits due to poorly developed and inefficient mine railways that are not keeping pace with mine development, partly due to the low priority that railway construction enjoys in terms of overall mine development.

TESTS BEGIN ON NEW KOKSHETAV OIL PIPELINE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 15 Jul 83 carries on page 2 a 200-word KazTAG announcement noting the beginning of testing on the completed, 187 kilometer long first, Kokshetav segment of the Petropavl-Kokshetav-Iselinograd line. The pipeline, which is being built in association with storage and processing facilities for four kinds of petroleum products, will drastically improve supplies of petroleum (from the Bashkir ASSR) to northern Kazakhstan and much lighten the load of the overburdened Kazakh rail system. The announcement stresses that the project is on schedule and is meeting all standards.

AKTYUBINSK OIL DEVELOPMENT SLOWED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 23 Jul 83 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by N. Balghynbayev, chief engineer of the "Aktyubinskneft'" Production Union, and reporter T. Ysqaqov on the "obstacles" now slowing development of vitally needed Aktyubinsk oil fields. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

In recent years, Balghynbayev and Ysqaqov begin, the presence of oil has been determined in the earth below Aktyubinsk Oblast and exploratory wells sunk at Zhangazhol and a number of other sites. The "Aktyubinskneft'" Production Union,

they continue, was set up in 1981 to plan and undertake oil and gas production from the newly discovered deposits with initial efforts centering on Zhangazhol.

Development of a production base at Zhangazhol, however, Balghynbayev and Ysraqov continue, requires the cooperation of a large number of authorities, agencies and industries and many, they continue, have simply not fulfilled their obligations. They note, for example, that urgently required new power lines have still not been completed, that only one of 10 oil pipes has passed its tests, that only about one fourth of needed equipment and assemblies have been supplied, that a road that was to have been completed last year is still unfinished (and what has been completed is still unpaved) and that virtually nothing has been done to provide housing and other facilities for site workers. As a result, they complain, a target output of 1 million tons of oil a year at Zhangazhol has been postponed indefinitely. This, they suggest, is intolerable in view of the urgent need for oil and they call for the authorities to take swift action to see that these development "obstacles" are overcome.

WIDE-SPREAD KAZAKH IRRIGATION FRAUD SUGGESTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 28 Jul 83 carries on page 3 a 2,100-word article by reporters Q. Salghazin and S. Shukirov detailing wide-spread irrigation fraud in Amangel'dinskiy Rayon of Turghay Oblast and hinting that the problem may be republic-wide. The article is entitled "Nothing Shallower Than Water that is on Paper Only."

The article is preceded by a letter written by Q. Byesenbayev, chief engineer supervising construction activities of the Amankeldi Branch of the Kazakh State Bank responding to a 27 January SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN article on water shortage in pastures in arid and semi-arid areas. The problem, he suggests, may be due to a discrepancy between what is on paper and what in fact exists and is in use and as an illustration of what is at issue he notes that on paper Amangel'skiy Rayon is completely irrigated and literally awash with water. Reality, however, is quite different. The pastures are there, Beysenbayev stresses, and the cattle, but there is no water, and this in a rayon that was claimed at 100 percent irrigated in 1967!

Seeking to determine the accuracy or inaccuracy of Beysenbayev's statement, Salgharin and Shukirov visit the rayon, only to meet with the greatest difficulty in their efforts to determine what the real situation is since local officials--including the one in charge of irrigation--are themselves primarily dealing with what is on paper. And the documents clearly say, they note, that enormous amounts have been spent on irrigation and the work successfully done.

Frustrated in their attempt to gain an overview of the situation, Salghazin and Shukirov audit individual irrigation projects and a part of the truth at least quickly emerges. They discover, for example, one project in which a number of wells were to be dug, only to have most of the funds spent for other purposes, work that was never done at all, even on paper, work that was totally unnecessary, often done to functioning systems in good repair, large-scale waste of funds and a concentrated effort at collusion by all concerned to make constructors and those ordering the work done look as good as possible.

There are on paper, Salghazin and Shukirov note, 54,000 hectares of irrigated land in the rayon but much of what was audited by them simply did not exist. How general is the problem? they ask, and answer that it is certainly universal in the rayon and probably throughout the region. Moreover, they hint that the problem may be republic-wide with millions of hectares irrigated on paper only. The call for investigation to see how large in fact the problem is and for stricter control in the future.

SOVIET ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES BLAMED ON WRONG ATTITUDES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 29 Jul 83 carries on page 2 a 2,300-word article by writer Kamal Smailov on what is wrong with the Soviet economy and the way that it is managed. The article is published under the regular rubric "A Writer's Musings."

Smailov charges that there is too much emphasis in the Soviet economy (even a fixation) with numbers, with quantities and little or no concern with quality, with product, with good results. And what use, he asks, is fulfillment of plans if the products produced are unsuitable or of such poor quality that no one is interested in them. The Soviet Union, for example, Smailov notes, leads the world in shoe production, but imports most shoes for this very reason. He also criticizes the emphasis on production plan overfulfillment, with resulting over-consumption of raw materials, energy and manpower by one plant at the expense of another (possibly producing more vitally needed goods) to produce what are most often extra, surplus and unusable products. Smailov suggests that the skills, theory (he quotes many prominent Soviet economists) and technology to make the needed changes are available (he notes, for example, how Soviet ideas in these areas have been applied successfully abroad) but that only the will, the proper psychology is lacking. Future gains in productivity, Smailov stresses, should come from improved management, organization and efficiency, not from more useless and wasteful quantity.

Social and Cultural Affairs

NEW COMPLAINTS ON KAZAKH-LANGUAGE BOOK AVAILABILITY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 3 Jul 83 carries on page 4 a 400-word letter to the editor by "old teacher" Ye. Nysanbayev of Suzakskiy Rayon of Chimkent Oblast complaining of the non-availability of many kinds of Kazakh language books in "distant" rayon such as his own. There are, Nysanbayev begins, a multitude of books now being issued by KaSSR presses including editions of poets and other writers that will become treasures for the people of the future. However, he continues, these and other books in the Kazakh language are in very short supply in bookstores in his oblast.

Nysanbayev complains in particular of the non-availability of editions of dastan (folk novels), qissa (folk tales) and other folk literature that thrilled him as a young man. Even works, he goes on, by classic writers such as Abay are all but non-existent in the book stores he laments. New editions of such books, Nysanbayev stresses, are urgently required, and there must be large printings and much improved dissemination. He also calls upon the authorities to make the phonograph records of Kazakh folk materials now being issued more widely available.

TURKIC WRITERS BEWAIL LACK OF EXPOSURE TO RUSSIAN PUBLIC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 1 Jul 83 carries on pages 2-5 an 8,700-word article reporting on an all-union regional conference on problems of translation recently held in Alma-Ata. The report is one of a large number of articles and features that have been devoted by QAZAQ ADEBIYETI and other Kazakh papers and periodicals to the conference and its issues.

The article summarizes the reports of some 31 persons (representatives of various Soviet nationalities--including the Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Tatars, Bashkirs, Kara-Kalpak, Turkmen, Tajiks, Azeris, Uighurs and Koreans--and others) presented at the conference which lasted several days. Keynoting the conference were critic Muqametziyan Qaratayev, academician of the KASSR Academy of Sciences, and Wili' Ganiyev, deputy chairman of the Translation Council of the USSR Writers Union. Of the two, Academician Qaratayev devoted his speech to the general role of the Russian-language translation in Soviet culture while Ganiyev was concerned more specifically with Turkic cultural and literary interactions through translations.

According to Academician Qaratayev, the present Soviet regime is totally devoted to continuation of the Leninist ideals of the past. Part of this policy, he continues, involves every possible encouragement of the self-expression of the Soviet peoples and the creation of conditions favorable to the realization of their full potential. As a result, he stresses, the present era is a glorious one for nationality cultural development and one manifestation of this, he goes on, are the many translations of nationality literary works now appearing. The Soviet Union in fact, Qaratayev notes, is by and far the world translation leader. He continued by stressing that in an internationalist Soviet Union each national literature is not just a spiritual treasure for the people that produced it but through translation becomes a common property of all and repeatedly underscored the function of the Russian language to that end.

These themes are to some extent taken up by Ganiyev, who looks in detail at the Russian language translation as a vehicle for the rapidly evolving Turkic languages to interact and mutually enrich one another. He even attributes the present high level of development of Turkic literatures today to just such mutual interaction and enrichment, pointing out how translation has allowed the various literatures of the various Turkic roots to function as one unified cultural and literary family. The Turkic languages, he underscores, are a family and relations within this Turkic family are dependent upon translation and the process through which these relations come into being Ganiyev terms a "solidarity of literary creativity."

Most of the other conference participants went on to echo similar views in terms of their own interests and areas. However, a significant minority was less positive. A number of Turkic participants in particular criticized what they see as the one-sidedness of the Soviet translation effort that has made Russian writers household names in the Turkic-speaking areas, but has by no means given the equivalent Turkic writers comparable exposure to the Russian public. Complaints were, for example, of a poor range of translated work, of poor availability at bookstores and of simply poor translations by incompetent translators or by persons simply lacking the requisite linguistic and cultural

knowledge to make a good translation. A number of specific examples were pointed out with poor translation of Abay a clear sore point with the Kazakhs. Closing the conference was Yu. Surovtsev of the USSR Writers Union Administration, who restated the official line as enunciated by Qaratayev and others.

KAZAKH SURGEON OUTLINES CARDIOLOGY ADVANCES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 6, Jun 83 carries on pages 22-23 a 2,000-word interview with surgeon Andizhan Izmuqanov, senior research worker and chief of the Cardio-Vascular Surgery Division of the Academician A.N. Syzghanov imeni Kazakh Clinical and Experimental Surgery Institute, on artificial hearts, heart transplants and related topics. The interview was recorded by Qynabay Aralbayev and is published in note of Soviet Medical Workers Day.

Much of the questioning centers about the artificial heart recently installed in the chest of American Barney Clark and its implications for cardiac research. Turning to the Soviet Union, Izmuqanov notes a long-standing Soviet interest in artificial hearts and other organs from 1965 on and stresses that research in this area is continuing. However, he acknowledges the complexity of the problems involved, although expressing a clear preference for the use of artificial hearts over heart transplants, which he clearly considers too risky.

Izmuqanov mentions in his answers that cardiology is not three decades old in the KASSR with the first heart operation performed by A.N. Syzghanov on 18 Nov 58. However, he continues, the first specialized department for heart surgery was opened in 1962 and since that time thousands of operations have been performed.

BOOK MUSEUM STUDIES BEGINNINGS OF KAZAKH PRINTING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 6, Jun 83 carries on page 5 an 800-word article by Zhumash Shalgynbayeva, chief book preservationist of the KASSR Book Museum, on the history and current tasks of her museum. In recent years, she begins, an event of major importance for Kazakh culture was the opening in 1978 of the republic Book Museum. Dedicated to the study and popularization of the pre-revolutionary first phase of Kazakh-language printing and publishing, the museum is now a major republic rare book repository with 35,000 volumes on hand.

Shalgynbayeva discusses museum book collection, study and public informational efforts in detail, particularly in terms of standing and special (some thought in from abroad) exhibits. She stresses plans to expand the work of the museum still more in the future with a computerized cataloguing and information retrieval system and major book collection efforts in the form of book expeditions. According to Shalgynbayeva, the public informational efforts and expositions of the museum have proven highly popular and much frequented by an interested public.

KAZAKH MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ISSUES NEW RULINGS ON NATIONALITY SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata Qazaqstan Mektebi in Kazakh No 7, Jul 83 carries on pages 78-80 a 1,700-word unsigned article detailing problems with instruction in Kazakhstan nationality schools in native languages and literature and KaSSR Ministry of Education measures intended to overcome them. The article is published under the regular rubric "Chronicle" and is entitled "At the KaSSR Ministry of Education."

The KaSSR Ministry of Education published on 23 Feb 83 its order No 17 "On Improvements of the Teaching of Mother Tongues and National Literatures in Republic Nationality Schools." This order, the article goes on, while specifying the many accomplishments of republic nationality schools (which now have more than 1,000,000 students in Kazakh, Uighur, Uzbek and Tajik schools with 8,780 instructors, 7,747 with a higher education) also delineates many problem areas as well. It criticizes, for example, the overall poor quality of native language and literature instruction in some schools, inadequate instructional bases, poorly trained teachers, failure to emphasize practice adequately, shortages of books and other materials in the native languages of the students, inadequate use of audio-visual materials and poor methodological and other guidance from the educational authorities.

The last part of the article details a 14-point long-term program to overcome the above listed problems and others. The program makes special provision for non-Kazakh nationality schools and for the teaching of German, Korean and Dungan as part of regular school curriculums in cases where no separate nationality schools exist for children speaking those languages.

LOCAL POLICE DERELICT IN DUTY, OFFICER REMOVED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 Jul 83 carries on page 2 a 900-word letter to the editor by Q. Qosmuratov of Zhosaly Village of Kzyl-Orda Oblast complaining of gross dereliction of duty by rayon internal affairs officials and the rayon procurator's office with regard to the theft of Qosmuratov's pregnant mare. The letter is followed by an editorial note detailing remedial action taken, all under the title "Collusion with a Thief."

Qosmuratov's troubles began in January when his pregnant mare suddenly disappeared from its pastures. Three days later the head and hide turned up at the house of a village butcher and Qosmuratov and his neighbors went to the rayon Department of Internal Affairs to make a complaint. The officer in charge, however, would have none of it and after giving Qosmuratov a run-around in which he had to fill out his forms several times over again, the Department of Internal Affairs sent him on to the State Procurator who refused to hear the case. The procurator advised Qosmuratov "that you should talk it out with the butcher in Kazakh to get your mare back."

Undaunted, however, Qosmuratov complained to local party authorities and got some action: the butcher returned a pregnant mare to Qosmuratov. This apparently satisfied Qosmuratov, but not long after the Party's role in the affairs was written up in the local newspaper and the embarrassed butcher's wife came and took back the awarded mare by force. Is there no justice? writes Qosmuratov.

An editorial note, detailing responses to Qosmuratov's petition, notes the removal of the Department of Internal Affairs officer handling the case but goes on to stress that there is more at fault than one individual and criticizes the entire rayon police force for gross incompetence and for being "soft on crime." It suggests a general pattern of the violation of the rights of plaintiffs by local police and restates recent party decisions in this area.

ALMA-ATA--AN INCREASINGLY UNHEALTHY PLACE TO LIVE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 12 Jul 83 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by Doctor of Geological Sciences and Professor B. Dvosk'kin and T. Qaramendin on problems of Alma-Ata city planning and their negative impact on the healths and lives of its citizens. The article is entitled "City Construction and the Environment" and is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

In particular, Dvosk'kin and Qaramendin look at two vital areas of Alma-Ata's environmental problems: air pollution and excessive noise. Concerning the former, the two authors note Alma-Ata's extremely difficult position in the Altay Mountains in an air basin where total stagnation is largely unrelieved all year long. As a result, Dvosk'kin and Qaramendin stress, Alma-Ata's air is becoming more and more polluted as the city grows, with motor vehicles contributing 70 percent of the harmful substances in the air (however, industrial pollution is by no means an inconsiderable factor, particularly due to fumes from coal-fired generators in the Winter months. Nonetheless, they complain, new industries continue to be built in spite of a decision by the republic government to curtail industrial development in the city).

Turning to the problem of noise, Dvosk'kin and Qaramendin attribute much of the problem to urban planning that has put economic above ecological considerations. Residences, for example, are located too near factories and commercial outlets and recreational facilities are too concentrated with more noise the result, along with crowding, excessive traffic and trash accumulation. Alma-Ata's green areas (now 15 square meters per capita) are on the decline due to neglect and misplanning.

CRITICAL SHORTFALL IN SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 13 Jul 83 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on lagging KaSSR school construction. The editorial notes that much progress is being made with 656 new schools with 436,000 places to be built in the KaSSR in the 11th Five-Year Plan. However, the editorial singles out severe construction lags. Alotted funds are not being used completely. Construction material shortages and technical equipment shortages make urgently needed projects drag on uncompleted year after year. Of 107 schools to be built this year, only 10 have been completed so far, although all are promised by the end of the year. The quality of completed projects is often poor. The editorial also notes problems with upkeep of existing facilities.

KAZAKH JUSTICE MINISTER EXPLAINS NEW HOUSING LAW

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 Jul 83 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by KaSSR Minister of Justice B. Zhusipov on the newly enacted KaSSR Housing Code and the changes that it embodies. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Law."

Zhusipov stresses that a key component of the new code is its strong restatement of the right of every Soviet citizen to housing and its reworking of the criteria for housing assignment. No longer, for example, Zhusipov informs us, will job and/or special status alone determine the housing priority of individuals; need and personal circumstances must also be taken into consideration. The new law also limits the circumstances under which evictions may take place, is more specific on penalties for non-compliance and (apparently) for the first time makes provision for providing comparable housing for those giving up good housing at one place to take a new job and receive new housing at another.

Zhusipov suggests in his article that the old Housing Code, which remains in force until 31 Dec, was often ignored in practice and that there were many inequities in housing assignments, among other things due to misunderstanding or misapplication of law. He also implies that illegal evictions have been a problem and likewise the illegal use (including renting) of state housing. Part of the purpose of the new law, he notes, is to spell out relationships in more detail to avoid cluttering up the courts with housing disputes (a problem now).

AUTHORITIES FAIL TO COOPERATE IN APPREHENDING CASPIAN POACHERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 Jul 83 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by K. Bimonov, chief of the Caspian Sea and Ural River Regional Service Unit of the Gur'yev Oblast Internal Affairs Administration, on the problem of fish and caviar poaching along the Caspian littoral. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Poaching of sturgeon and of caviar along the Caspian littoral has, Bimonov records, assumed major proportions with hundreds of arrests each year. And although he notes a growing success in apprehending poachers due to a vigilant and large scale police effort. Bimonov also suggests that even more could be accomplished if all concerned were to cooperate. He complains, for example, that many industries, Party and soviet organizations are not doing enough in this area and that the apprehended poachers are often let off too lightly.

SOVIETS PLAN MULTI-MIRROR TELESCOPE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 26 Jul 83 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by T. Qazhanov, research worker of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Astrophysics Institute, detailing the past and present of the telescope. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Amazing Secrets of Science."

When Galileo invented the telescope three centuries ago, Qazhanov begins, he created a device 144 times more sensitive to light than the human eye. Today, he continues, telescopes are up to a million times more sensitive than Galileo's instrument and among them, he notes, is the Soviet Union's 6-meter Zelenchuk Reflector, largest in the world.

Qazhanov goes on to examine this large telescope and other smaller but equally important instruments, noting the many advances that have resulted from their use and the still greater prospects for even large telescopes in the future. Larger telescopes, however, long seemed to be beyond the realm of possibility, Qazhanov continues, on account of their tremendous weight and the virtually unsurmountable difficulty of moving completed mirrors from their foundries to their installation sites.

Such difficulties, however, Qazhanov continues, have now been largely overcome and he goes on to detail Soviet plans for a large Crimean multi-mirror telescope to be comprised of 500 mirrors of about 1 to 1.2 square meters each and have a total weight of 150 tons. This telescope, which will be equivalent to a 25 meter reflector, will, when built, be 17 times more light sensitive than the Zelenchuk instrument. Moreover, he notes that even larger telescopes may be possible with the new technology. In his discussion, Qazhanov claims that the Soviets have solved the difficult problems associated with driving and aligning such a large telescope.

International

AFGHAN COOPERATIVE DELEGATION VISITS ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 Jul 83 carries on page 4 a 100-word KazTAG brief and photo announcing the visit of an Afghan Agricultural Cooperative Union delegation headed by Abdul Kayun Nurzay, chief of the Afghan Agricultural Cooperative Union and member of the Central Committee of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party. The photo shows Nurzay and other members of the delegation in Alma-Ata's Central Market as part of their efforts to familiarize themselves with practices of Kazakh consumer cooperatives.

WORK BY PAKISTANI PAINTER SHOWN IN ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 3 Jul 83 carries on page 3 a 100-word KazTAG announcement of the opening of an exhibit by Pakistani painter Parvin Iftikhar Ali Pakiyet in the Kazakhstan Art Museum. The exhibit of 50 paintings and graphics, including paintings on both Pakistani and Soviet themes, the latter expressing the artist's homage to the Soviet people.

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